The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO 151. BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
10th August	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
21st February.	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Cale lonia.	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passenger in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE-	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
,, LONDON	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	14th Aug.	6th Aug.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi.	5500	24th Aug.	5th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3785	7th Sep	19th Sept.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept.	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr.	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	L. Noma	5801	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA KT.
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PURSHOTTAMDAS THACKERDAS, Esq.
H. S. DIKSHIT, Esq.
SALEBHAI C. BARODAWALLA, Esq.
W. A. CHAMBERS, Esq.
CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, Esq.
SHAIKHANEBH NANABHAI, Esq.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Routt
DWARKA ..	1695	Thu. 28th Aug.	9 a. m.	Direct
LINGA ..	2185	Fri., 29th Aug	*6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 28th August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS (Weekly.)

S.S. "Bankura," 3,164 tons, on Thursday, 7th August calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday, 4th Sept.
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 18th ,,
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	,, 2nd October.
†PUNDUA ..	3305.	,, 16th October.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA" 5,192 tons, on or about 30th August, 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

25th August, 1913.

161

FUNDS exceed.....£19,031,200

ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 7,139,552

FIRE LIFE

MARINE PROFITS AND

Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus. Particulars to:—

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,

Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,

Hummum St., Fort.

THE GREAT COMBINE

OF

STEAM | EXPERIENCE

GAS | AND

ELECTRICITY | EFFICIENCY.

Has placed our Works on a par with the best of England and America.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

Dry Cleaning, Dyeing & Electric Finishing Works.

12/14, Hamam Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

160

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1905.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL: 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 95, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account, between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

ILLUSTRATIVE ART PRINTING.

The "Bombay Chronicle" PROCESS DEPARTMENT

undertakes developing negatives, retouching photographs, the making of line and half-tone blocks, and all kinds of advertising blocks, both stereo and electro, wood and metal engraving, die-sinking and the three-colour process at moderate rates. For particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

BLOCK-MAKING A SPECIALITY.

THE WORLD'S ALL.

OUR

Atank Nigrah Pills

ARE

THE WORLD'S ALL

as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. I for a tin with 32 Pills.

Available Everywhere.

Or from:—

VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India,)
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO.

OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5	2	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
Morkey Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3	11	0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles, Marble Mrchants and Contractors Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, ect.

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort

BOMBAY

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND AND SON,

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,

Mahamadi Mahal, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

LATEST MEDICAL BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Latham and English: System of Treatment. By Many Writers. 4 vols.	63 0
Guiteras: Urology. The Diseases of the Urinary Tract in Men and Women. 2 vols.	37 8
The Practitioner's Encyclopaedia of Medicine and Surgery in all its Branches. By Murphy	21 14
Sajours: Analytical Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine. 7th Edition. 8 vols. Vols. I and II ready. Each	21 12
Wilson: Medical Diagnosis	18 12
Emerson: Clinical Diagnosis	15 12
Fuch: Textbook of Ophthalmology	18 12
International Clinics. 4 vols. for 1912	26 4
Witthau: Manual of Toxicology ...	22 8
Adami: Principles of Pathology. 2 vols.	45 0
Delafield and Prudden: Text-Book of Pathology	18 12
French: Differential Diagnosis of Main Symptoms	22 8
Hutchison and Collier: Index of Treatment	15 12
Choyce: System of Surgery. 3 vols. each	15 12
Martindale and Westcott: Extra Pharmacopia. 2 vols.	15 12
Berkeley and Bonney: Text Book of Gynacological Surgery	18 12
Thomson: Diseases of Nose and Throat	18 12
Woodhead: Practical Pathology ...	12 0
Hare: Text Book of Practical Therapeutics	15 12
Kerr: Operative Midwifery	15 12
Chapin and Pisek: Diseases of Infants and Children	13 8
Max-Finhorn: Diseases of the Stomach	13 8
Birnbaum and Blacker: Malformations of the Foetus	13 2

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

OFFICES: 3, Elphinstone Circle FORT, BOMBAY.

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES of the Company are:—

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENT and ANNUITIES.

MARRIAGE DOWRIES.

EDUCATIONAL and BUSINESS FUNDS for sons.

POLICIES WORLD-WIDE from commencement and automatically protected from forfeiture.

LOANS.

The Company is prepared to advance Loans at most reasonable rates of interest on security of its own Policies.

Applications for Agencies invited.

Exceptional opportunities offered to energetic men with spare time.

Full particulars on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL,

Resident Secretary for Western India, Sind and Madras Presidency.

TELEPHONE No. 2382. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BALTIC."

278

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates. Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—NOORMAHOMED & CO., 72, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER

For the Rains.

NAVY SERGE SUIT,

Indigo Dye

Rs. 26/ only.

Note Address:—

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The Reliable Tailor & Outfitter.

Opp. THOMAS COOK & Son, Hornby Road and Watson's Hotel,

BOMBAY.

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B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**

TAJ BUILDINGS,

Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 102.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.,

LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

Established under the Chairmanship of

THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.

RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

Our I. C. O brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,,	2—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,,	2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.

Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows reet, Fort.

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

DRINK

VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India,

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,

Vad Gadi, BOMBAY.

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the filters active and healthy.

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?

WHEN THE

New Electric Laundry

guarantees entire satisfaction in

DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING of clothings of all descriptions.

Clothes Treated Antiseptically.

Original colour of garments retained.

REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,

40, PRINCE BUILDINGS.

Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT R

APPLY

The Manager,

BOMBAY CHRONI

Medows St

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1913.

Issue of Rupees TWENTY Lakhs FOUR Per cent. Debentures Guaranteed by Government under Section 80 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, Repayable in 60 Years.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH THE SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders of Rs. 20 lakhs bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trust Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the City of Bombay Improvement Act includes, inter alia, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500, or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 26th August 1913, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on first January and first July in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1913.

8 Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December 1913 at the time of issue of Debentures.

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1913.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, and superscribed "Tender for Improvement Trust Loan." They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (standard time), on the 26th August, 1913, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

11. (Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

13. As a condition to the issue of this loan, the Board under Section 55 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 3,25,000 for the investment of Sinking Funds, and the rate at which the Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

By order of the Board,
J. P. ORR,
Chairman.

Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 12th August 1913. 037

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

REVISED TIME TABLE FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER 1913.

ACCELERATED SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI, LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR. AND Via DELHI (THROUGH CARRIAGE) TO MEERUT AND SAHARANPUR.

Also an additional Fast Passenger Train between Bombay and Delhi.

Down. North- ern Fast Passenger.	Stations.	Up. North- ern Fast Express.	Up. New Fast Passenger.
		1, 2, S. H.M.	1, 2, 3. H.M.
..hi.			
Dep.	Bombay (Colaba) ..	Arr. 8-50	6-45
..r.	Delhi ..	Dep. 6- 0	21-20
	Meerut Cantt..	Dep. 2-11	..
	Saharanpur ..	Dep. 25- 5	..
	Lahore ..	Dep. 20-20	..
	..lpindi ..	Dep. 13-32	..
	..hawar Cantt.	Dep. 8-48	..

S. C. G WOOD,
..al Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY,

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

Particulars and conditions of two 4 per cent Loans having a currency of 40 years each.

(1) The first Instalment of Rs. 35 Lakhs of the 70 Lakhs Loan for Reduplication of the Tansa Water Works Main and other Auxiliary works, repayable in 40 years ending 1st June, 1954.

(2) The first instalment of Rs. 10 Lakhs of the 20 Lakhs Loan for Street Improvements, repayable in 40 years ending 1st May, 1955.

WITH THE SANCTION of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites tenders for the above Loans.

2. The Loans are to be raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous Loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loans will be received by the Municipal Commissioner upto 12 o'clock (noon) Bombay Time on Tuesday the 9th September, 1913. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed.

(I) "Tender for Rs. 35 Lakhs of the 70 Lakhs Loan for Reduplication of Tansa Main."

(II) "Tender for Rs. 10 Lakhs of the 20 Lakhs Loan for Street Improvements."

The superscription should be strictly adhered to.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper, of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the

(1) 30th November, 1913, in respect of the loan for 35 Lakhs for the Reduplication of Tansa Main.

(2) 31st October, 1913, in respect of the loan for 10 Lakhs for Street Improvements.

8. In the event of any of the above Loans being over-subscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. on the par value of the debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made, as specified in clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—

(a) Cash or Currency Notes.

(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.

(c) Government Promissory Notes, Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes, or Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, will, in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If, after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted, either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest, on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half yearly in Bombay at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorized by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the Loans on the dates of repayments mentioned above.

15. Interest will accrue on accepted tendered amounts only from the dates of payment in full into the Chief Accountant's Office and will be paid in Bombay, by the Bank of Bombay, or such other Agent or Agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf, as follows:—

(1) With regard to the Loan of Rs. 35 lakhs for Reduplication of Tansa Main, from the date of payment in full to the 30th November, 1913, on 1st December, 1913, and thereafter on the 1st June and 1st December of each year.

(2) With regard to the 10 Lakhs Loan for Street Improvements, from the date of payment in full to the 31st October, 1913, on 1st November, 1913, and thereafter on the 1st May and 1st November of each year.

16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the dates specified in clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office.

J. CREERAR,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 22nd August, 1913. 0392

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES
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RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co.,
Drug Stores.
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LONDON, W. C.
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
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CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A Kindergarten Mistress for Up-Country School. Apply with certificates (stating lowest salary that will be accepted) to the Secretary to Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Offices, Church Gate. 25G

WANTED an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE TEACHER to give tution. Must know Latin. Apply Box No. 54, "Bombay Chronicle." 0390

WANTED—A SENIOR PROOF READER for News Dept. Apply personally, MANAGER "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—Qualified draughtsmen, able to work in an Architects' firm. Apply to Box No. 53, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0389

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Newly painted CHEAP COMPARTMENTS in "Diamond Jubilee Buildings," Nesbit Road. Apply MALI there. 0355

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

WEELY SALE.

THIS-DAY, MONDAY, the 25th August, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16. Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, cupboards, teapoys, and tables, writing dressing and washhand tables, phonographs, iron safes etc.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.).

1 Cottage Piano by Squire and Sons, London.

On account of the Insurances Co. concerned—

23 cases Nursery and 11 cases Dinner biscuits.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the official assignee and assignee of the estate of Jamal Noor Sipra, an Insolvent.

1 Silver watch with guard.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred brougham.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 26th August, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pabani House, Cooperage, Fort, opposite the Bandstand, valuable and handsome house-hold furniture (some pieces by Wimbridge and Dewji Canjee) such as dining-room, chairs, mirror sideboard, dinner waggons, meatsafe, teapoys, rich glass and porcelain ware, upholsteted sofas and easy chairs, large cabinet writing tables, rich engravings table ornaments, iron and brass bedsteads marble top dressing and washhand tables, mirro door almyrahs, chest of drawers clothes and hanging presses, rich carpets, etc.

The property of R. Tilemann, Esq., of Messrs. Schroder Smith & Co., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view from 9 a.m. (S.T.), to 6 p.m. (S.T.).

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on Monday, the 8th day of September, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the effects of the late Mrs. Lilly Johnson, Such as napkins, towels, table cloths, bed-sheets, dresses, sleeping suits, petticoats, drawers, chemises, blouses, skirts, rugs, bed quilts, shoes, books, boxes, tin trunk, spoons and forks, and knives, silver powder box, silver back brush, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 25th August, 1913.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLOURS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC., SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

On THURSDAY, the 28th and FRIDAY the 29th August, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Shop in Sir D. M. Petit's Building, opposite the Oriental Buildings, on Hornby Road, Fort, the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. King & Co., Art Frame Makers, on account of their removing to new premises, consisting of valuable oil paintings, water colours, engravings, fancy goods, leather goods, jewel boxes, table ornaments, bird cages, night lamps, scents, soaps, cupboards, show cases, electric lights and fans, glass tumblers, looking glasses, phneumatic tyre perambulators and motor cars, leather dressing cases, breeding cases, scents by Yardly, shaving glasses, holdalls, etc.

In lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th August, 1913.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
Dallas Comedy Co.
Performance Commences
AT
9-30 P M.

THE EXCELSIOR.

THE VARIETIES

The Excelsior Trio in a Pantomime Act; A charming little Dancing LEENA	Mlle. Benzoni and Mlle. Dorion. French Ballet Dancers: Their last appearance in Bombay.

Picture Programme.

INSTRUCTIVE-	COMIC.
Pathe's Gazette. A. S. Artillery	Hop it Bobby and Tiny Tim.

Satan, The Red Devil

The last part of this famous film introduces us to modern melo-drama. It is a striking story of industrial strife.

147

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE DALLAS COMEDY Co.

To-Night, Monday.
Positively
Farewell Performance
"BABY MINE."
Preceded by
"THE TOUCH OF TRUTH."
Commences at 9-30 p.m.

Booking at
S. Rose & Co.

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building,
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Rowlands' Kalydor

Makes your skin soft and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use

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"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

To-Night!

NOTE.

We regret to state that **PAIVA** the Hypnotist will not make his appearance as announced before. The following film will be shown instead.

DAUGHTER OF THE RED-SKINS.

A Thrilling & Exciting American war-Drama.

LADY GODIVA

A Beautiful rendering of Tennyson's famous poem.

3 Shows of 1¼ Hours.

TO-DAY PRIZE SHOWS at 5-30 and 11-30.

HARK!
HARK YE LADIES & GENTLEMEN!!
HARKEN TO THE GOOD NEWS!!

The Very Comfortable and Durable

"MYSO-CHROME" BOOTS & SHOES

MANUFACTURED BY

THE MYSORE TANNERY Ld.,
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BY
SUNDARRAO NARAYAN & CO.,
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Please Watch the Opening day and avail yourselves of the Special Opening Bargains.

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BOMBAY

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"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed, is effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

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To suit all Pockets, Purposes and Tastes.

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THE
Bombay Chronicle

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Yearly	Rs. 30
Half-Yearly	Rs. 16
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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

Gresham Building, Fort.
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Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the case of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DIKSAL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 23rd.

S. S. Linga	Manley	Karachi, August 21
S. S. Samoset	Heath	Sabine, July 5
S. S. Strathearn	Braddon	Karachi, August 20
S. S. Maria Valerie	Gallovich	Trieste, July 30

DEPARTURES.

August 23rd.

H. M. S. Abit	Comander	Wood Muscat
S. S. Caledonia	Dowell	London August 18
S. S. Sahara	Park	Port Said
S. S. Orissa	Buhne	Antwerp, etc

The following vessels began to load on Saturday

Steamer	Arabia	for London
"	China	for China
"	Radbridge	for Liverpool, etc.

S. S. Linga:— The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Karachi, August 21st, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Samoset:—The steamer Samoset, 3,302 tons, Captain A. R. Heath, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Sabine, July 5th, with a cargo of petroleum.

S. S. Strathearn:—The steamer Strathearn, 2,845 tons, Captain R. Braddon, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Karachi, August 20th, with balast.

S. S. Maria Valerie:—The A. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer Maria Valerie, 2,643 tons, Captain G. Gallowich, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Trieste, July 30th, with balast.

S. S. Caledonia:—The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, 3,429 tons, Captain E. R. Dowell, sailed on Saturday for London, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sahara:—The steamer Sahara, 2,664 tons, Captain W. J. Park, sailed on Saturday for Port Said for order, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN PORT.

SATURDAY, August 23, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed.	Steamer	Capt.	Agents.
A.	Inan	Peabody	K. N. & Co.
B.	Assaye	Clodwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
C. & E.	Wartenfels	Reimers	W. & A. G. & Co.
D. & E.	Chanda	Cunningham	M. M. & Co.
H.	Brinkburn	Proctor	K. N. & Co.
K.	Soyo Maru	Maki	S. W. & Co.
N.	Strathearn	Hutchinson	T. M. & Co.
P.	Strathgyle	Brown	J. F. & Co.

V. DOCK.

15.	Schildtrem	Brown	W. & A. G. & Co.
4.	Bassano	Beechell	J. & J. & Co.
5	Strathlyon	Cann	W. & A. G. & Co.
6.	City of Sparta	McNeil	K. N. & Co.
7.	Tamaulipas	Gordes	W. & A. G. & Co.
9.	Amasonga	Wood	K. N. & Co.
10 & 11	City of York	Brunner	K. M. & Co.
12 & 13	Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. N. S. & Co.

DOCK GATE.

Surada	Alton	M. M. & Co.

H. W. P. D.

Indravali	Esmail	B. S. N. & Co.
Mahanadi	Ahmed	B. S. N. & Co.
Sabarmati	Samsoodin	B. S. N. & Co.
Saraswati	Moola	B. S. N. & Co.

OFFSIDE.

N. Kanzler	Schapp	A. S. & Co.
16. Orissa	Butze	K. N. & Co.
P. Budrie	Fisher	Arab Steamer

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Banon	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
China	Tocque	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Oyamsels	Sockeln	W. & A. G. & Co.
Chindmara	Brocq	M. M. & Co.
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Hild	Salvanen	F. F. C. & Co.
Islami	Hughes	T. M. & Co.
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co.
Kola	Minott	M. M. & Co.
Linga	Manley	M. M. & Co.
Marechal	Bedaux	A. L. S. N. & Co.
Maria Valerie	Gallovich	A. L. S. N. & Co.
Nurani	Atkin	T. M. & Co.
Port Said	Batt	Rubattino Line
President	Schutt	A. strandels & Co.
Redbridge	Vassery	W. & A. G. & Co.
Saaid	Rosefield	Arab Steamer
Silra	Brys	Bombay & Co.
Strathearn	Braddon	K. N. & Co.
Samoset	Heath Standard	Oil & Co.
Urlana	Pratt	M. M. & Co.
Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co.
Uhenfels	Olbrann	W. & A. G. & Co.
Umgeni	Hagger	W. & A. G. Co.
Ujina	Hill	M. M. & Co.

FULL-WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 22nd August 1913 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

SIR CHAS. WYNDHAMINC IN EMA

WITH MISS MARY MOORE IN "DAVID GARRICK."

Taste in cinematographic pictures is gradually changing for the better. People are getting tired of the inevitable cow-boy and the noble red Indian, and the creators of films are compelled to go farther afield for their subjects.

All our great actors are succumbing to the demands of the cinematograph operator. Sir H. Beerbohm Tree, in "Henry VIII.", Sir J. Forbes-Robertson in "Hamlet," and Mr. Charles Hawtrey in "A Message from Mas," have been shown all over the country on the screens of the picture theatres. The last to come into line is Sir Charles Wyndham, says the "Daily Chronicle."

In mail week a contract was signed between Sir Charles and Ruffell's Exclusives, Ltd., under the terms of which "David Garrick" will be cinematographed. Sir Charles Wyndham will have Miss Mary Moore with him, and as many of the other original members of the well-known cast as can be found. The play will be staged exactly as it was 25 years ago, and Sir Charles, it is said, intends to revive the play in a West-end theatre at an early date. It is stated that the amount paid for the rights of reproduction on the film will run into five figures.

Ruffell's is the firm which has produced the Battle of Waterloo—a subject which is now going the round of nearly all the picture theatres of the country. The manager speaks of the improvement in the taste of the audiences in these theatres, and hints at a time when they will be able to hear the words of the plays which are figured on the screens.

No matter what the cause of the headache, Bearns' Headache Cure will cure it. One wafer gives relief in a few minutes.

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PARSI BAZAR STREET,
BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 23rd August 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 0.50" of rain. Skies are clear in the south-western and the extreme northern districts and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is generally in excess; night temperature is also above normal at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen; Allahabad has had 0.30" of rain and Agra 0.51" Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme southern and western districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature has fallen and is now normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in south Rajputana; Kotah has had 0.44 and Ajmer 0.23". Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Ajmer and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been general in west Central India and light and local in Gujarat; Surat has had 0·12", Neemuch 2.22" and Indore 2.15". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been widespread; Jubbulpore has had 0.94", Saugor 0.32", Hoshangabad 2.20", Khandwa 1.20", Akola 0.73", Amraoti 0.15", Nagpur 7.25". Chanda 3.83" and Raipur 0.32". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature has fallen and is now in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Konkan and light local rain in the north Konkan; Bombay has had 0.10", Mormugao 0.40, and Karwar 2.04". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, and local in the south Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0.14", Ahmednagar 0.70", Poona 0.30", Sholapur 0.25", Aurangabad 0.58" Nizamabad 1.05" and Hyderabad 0.21. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—A shallow depression has appeared over the east Central Provinces and is central to-day between Nagpur and Raipur. There has been a further increase of rainfall in the Central Provinces and west Central India, precipitation having been widespread and generally heavy. In the United Provinces, on the other hand, rainfall has decreased and been local. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the south Konkan, the north Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and south Rajputana, and local in the east Punjab, Gujarat, the north Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan and Mysore. The depression may move in a nearly north-westerly direction

Nearly general rain is likely in Central Provinces and west Central India; fairly general rain on the west Coast of the Peninsula and in Hyderabad, the north Bombay Deccan and south Rajputana; local rain in the United Provinces and Gujarat; some showers in the south Bombay Deccan, the east Punjab and possibly Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON SATURDAY, the 23rd August 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21th)..	95.3	80.5	47	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask ..	95.8	84.3	42	..	0.00	—0.06
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21th)..	95.3	86.1	82	..	0.00	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	102.8	81.0	62	..	7.37	+3.13
Rawalpindi ..	102.9	79.1	74	..	13.63	—3.53
Lahore. ..	103.9	84.2	71	..	15.04	+3.43
Sirsa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala ..	95.5	74.9	93	0.50	27.63	+10.15
Delhi ..	98.0	82.8	76	..	12.64	—4.65
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri ..	90.3	78.1	82	..	8.41	—8.04
Jhansi ..	87.6	76.5	80	..	7.19	—18.57
Cawnpore ..	84.6	78.5	90	0.07	14.50	—8.19
Allahabad ..	91.6	77.5	79	0.39	17.60	—8.16
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	104.1	81.8	62	..	1.46	—0.68
Karachi ..	86.0	77.5	82	..	10.62	+5.07
Ajmer ..	93.6	78.7	80	0.28	8.24	—6.30
Jaipur ..	90.2	78.6	71	..	11.42	—4.54
Kotah ..	95·1	79.6	79	0.44	9.00	—10.08
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	88.0	76.5	78	..	23.54	+12.67
Dwarka ..	86.3	77.2	80	0.02	13.79	+2.65
Veraval ..	82.1	77.3	82	0.02	24.24	+9.77
Rajkot ..	85.6	71.8	80	..	24.79	+4.43
Bhavnagar Para. ..	89.0	75.8	86	0.05	31.09	+17.21
Surat ..	88.9	76.1	91	0.10	30.14	—1.36
Ahmedabad ..	89.6	77.2	79	0.01	25.57	+1.68
Deesa ..	92.3	76.9	80	..	22.99	+5.11
Neemuch ..	87.4	73.0	92	2.22	18.71	—0.55
Indore ..	83.6	72.1	98	2.15	33.90	[+12.66
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	83.3	74.3	84	0.94	26.11	—12.76
Saugor ..	82.3	72.1	95	0.32	19.43	—12.68
Hoshangabad	85.1	73.4	93	2.20	31.54	—1.84
Khandwa ..	81.2	77.1	93	1.20	32.50	+13.52
Akola ..	85.2	72.5	98	0.73	20.44	—0.39
Amraoti ..	84.8	71.8	97	0.15	28.36	+7.42
Nagpur ..	83.1	72.8	84	7.25	39.76	+8.35
Chanda ..	78.5	72.5	94	3.83	36.35	+2.09
Raipur ..	83.7	74.6	93	0.32	?	
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	83.6	78.6	81	0.10	62.19	+7.66
Ratnagiri ..	85.8	74.4	77	0.06	61.66	—17.37
Mormugao ..	85.0	73.2	95	0.40	74.66	+9.43
Karwar ..	82.7	77.0	95	2.04	77.91	—16.98
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	84.4	70.1	97	0.14	11.23	—0.48
Ahmednagar ..	84.8	66.5	93	0.79	17.69	+7.30
Poona ..	81.5	68.3	80	0.30	21.22	+6.29
Sholapur ..	85.3	70.1	90	0.25	9.96	—2.61
Bijapur ..	86.7	69.8	85	0.03	8.64	+1.13
Belgaum ..	74.8	66.0	90	0.02	27.49	—0.68
Aurangabad ..	80.9	68.0	95	0.58	16.14	+0.55
Nizamabad (Indur). ..	76.4	69.7	92	1.05	32.89	+10.17
Hyderabad ..	78.8	69.7	81	0.21	12.64	—2.86
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	82.8	72.8	86	0.67	72.74	—19.85
Calicut ..	78.3	74.1	95	0.38	62.98	—15.31
Cochin ..	81.7	73.7	82	0.28	62.86	+1.69
Colombo ..	84.0	76.0	89	..	12.50	—2.85
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	84.3	76.2	84	..	7.20	—8.91
Bellary ..	89.0	73.8	64	..	3.07	—2.46
Cuddapah ..	91.0	76.5	67	0.07	5.28	—69·22
Madras ..	95.5	77.5	65	0.01	3.94	—5.50
Bangalore ..	80.3	64.8	92	0.20	9.32	—1.69
Coimbatoor ..	87.4	71.3	90	0.01	2.80	—0.99
Trichinopoly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Negapatam ..	93.7	77.7	77	..	4.46	—1.60

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, August 24.

The depression has moved rapidly westwards. Its centre is now near saugor in the Central Provinces. No very heavy falls in rain has been reported but many places received one or more inches. The Bay monsoon current remains weak. Nearly all rain has been by the Arabain Sea current.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Central India, Central Provinces, Kohan Hyderabad; fairly general in Orissa and Bihar East, United Provinces, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay deccan; local in Lower Bengal, East Punjab. Few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma and West United Provinces.

Tavory reports two incehs; Diamond Island three; Sambalpur one; Chaibassa one and a half; Lucknow three quarters; Roorkee and Kotah one; Udaipur three; Surat, Nowgong, Amraoti, Raipur one; Hosangabad, Pachmarhi two; Saugor and Seoni one and a half; Chanda four; Murmagao, Belgaum, Parbham one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase in rainfall in Rajputana, Gujarat, north-west Peninsula and decrease in central parts of the country.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 22nd August 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	Inches	29·767
Temperature of Air	Degrees	80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	76·3
Dew Point	,,	74·7
Relative humidity of Air		0·827
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		9·6
Maximum temperature of Air degrees' ..		83·6
Minimum do. do. ..		77·8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	308
Fall of Rain	inches	0·08
Total fall during month		2·78
Total fall during year		62·17
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 23rd August		0·02

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 23rd August 1913 was 29·945 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is repectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.					
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on sill.	
	August	h.	m.		f.	in.
Sun.	24	m 3	28		25	1
		3	7	a.	25	4
Mon.	25	m 4	26		24	8
		3	48	a	24	8
Tues.	26	m 5	42		24	6
		4	57	a	24	2
Wed,	27	m 7	19		24	10
		6	28	a	24	0
Thurs.	28	m 8	44		25	10
		8	1	a	24	6
Fri.	29	m 9	32		27	0
		9	13	a	25	7

1913	Low water.					
Day of week	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.			Depth on sill.	
	August.	h.	m.		ft.	in.
Sun,	24	m 8	48		10	6
		9	28	a	27	11
Mon.	25	m 9	35		21	5
		10	27	a	18	2
Tues.	26	m 11	25		22	2
		11	53	a	18	1
Wed.	27	m 1	45	a	21	11
		m 1	15		17	7
Thurs,	28	2	51	a	20	1
Fri.	29	m 2	24		16	10
		38	38	a	19	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
24. (Sun.)	6h. 22m.	7h. 0 m
25. (Mon.)	6h. 22m.	6h. 29 m
26. (Tues.)	6h. 23m.	7h. 59 m
27. (Wed,)	6h. 23m.	6h. 58 m
22, (Thurs.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 58 m
29. (Fri.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 57 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, August 25th, 7h. 47·3 m. A. M., New Moon, September 1st, 2h 8·1 m. A. M.; First quarter, 7th, 6h. 35·7 m. P. M.; Full Moon, 15th, 1h. 15·9 m. P. M.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 23.

Consols 2½ %	
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·24
Rentes 3 %	88½
Berlin Cheques on London	20·45
Bar Silver Spot	27 7-16
,, 2 months hence	27⅛
Closing Tone of Silver:—Rise [caused by India and China Buyong.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	64 1-16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3½
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since April 17th 1913.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	89½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 13-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	43-16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7·7·9
Interest day to day loans	2½
,, 7 day market loans	2½

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

AUGUST, 23.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market stood steady today and fluctuated within the range of about anna one. The Market opened at Rs. 95-15-6 improved to Rs. 96-0-6 but closed at Rs. 96 (buyers). The business recorded was on a moderate scale only.

Ready paper was placed at Rs. 96-4.

SHARES.

The Share Market presented a firm tone to-day and a slight improvement in some shares was noticed.

Colaba advanced to Rs. 1,495 and Madhavji to Rs. 1,475 for September.

Finlay stood at Rs. 343-12 in the morning, but at the close moved up to Rs. 348-4.

Swan remained low at Rs. 300.

New Great Eastern Shares declined to Rs. 240.

Crescent stood steady at Rs. 137-8.

Phoenix declined to Rs. 163-12 and Indore Malwa to Rs. 162-8.

Fazulbhai kept firm at Rs. 636-4 for September and Rs. 638-12 for October.

David improved to Rs. 570 for September. The rate for the next delivery stood about Rs. 1-4 lower.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary and Deferred Shares declined to Rs. 88 and Rs. 183-8 respectively.

The Indian Specie Bank Shares improved to Rs. 62-8, and the Bank of Bombay Shares declined to Rs. 1,665.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

LONDON, August 22.

Silver to Bombay.	..	£70,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	..	£210,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	..	£20,000
,, to Shanghai	..	£20,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, August 23.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	12·6
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	4,000
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	300
Total Day's Imports	2,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Unchanged Small biz.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—	
Mid. Americans	6·62 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·45 d.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
A. S.	6·23	6·29
S. O	6·18	6·21
O. N.	6·14	6·18
N. D.	6·09	6·13
D. J.	6·09	6·13
J. F	6·10	6·13
F. M.	6·11	6·15
M. A.	6·12	6·16
A. M.	6·13	6·17

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Reported Sales	4,000
Total Imports	2,000.
Future delivery prices:—	

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price.
A. S.	6·2	6·29
S. O.	6·18	6·21
O. N.	6·14	6·17
N. D.	6·09	6·12
D. J.	6·09	6·12
J. F.	6·10	6·13
F. M.	6.11	6·14
M. A.	6·12	6·15
A. M.	6·13	6·16

AMERICAN COTTON.

NEW YORK, August 23.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	19,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	
Day's Exports to Continent	
Futures at New York Aug. 11·94 Previous closing price. 11·73.	
Futures at New York Oct. 11 73. Previous closing price. 11·47.	
Advanced on bullish private crop reports and on Bull support and short covering.	
Spot Cotton at New York 12·30 Previous price 12·15.	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 1·16 Previous price 121-16.	
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Firm.	
Futures at New Orleans Aug. 12·15. Previous price 11·99.	
Futures at New Orleans Oct. 11·63. Previous price, 11·48.	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9½
Demand Bills	4-86¼
Silver Commercial	59½

AMERICN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, August 22.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	66 000
,, Exports to Great Britain	13,000
,, Exports to France and Continent	27,000
Week's Exports to Japan	
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	143,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	97.000

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Aug. 24.

The gaze of the cotton world is at present riveted on Texas rains. Cotton plants cannot stand the prolonged fiery furnace heat. Still we have a travel of six months' journey before the goal can be reached. We have to pass through equinoctial storms in September, and to frost date in October. Crops have suffered an irrepairable damage, and perfect weather now on is necessary to produce a moderate crop of 14 million bales. Talents in the trade will admit that last year's consumption was not an accident or a miracle, as consumption points to be equally as large, if not larger this year in spite of general depression over the world. Large crops are needed every year, and even with normal trade, we will find consumption in keeping with production. Price is the thing we much settle on Oftimes we are right on the crop but wrong on the value of it. We must appreciate and learn the world-wide use of cotton, and the importance it cuts in the world's economic problem, Bargain prices in cotton are a thing of the past, and the old time string-pulling process when time to market is at hand has gone for good, as the farmer and the banker at any minute of the day know the true worth of their cotton. So the speculative shorts and the spinners of our country must consider the importance of the staple and should take great care in appraising the value of the cotton crop.

The present situation in Texas examplifies with great emphasis why the month of August is designated the critical period. We still look forward for a upward flurry, as the stocks are small and prices still too low to attract cotton; and movement of the new crop is still very light.

The local market on Saturday evening closed weak at Rs. 235 for F. G. Bengal, and Rs, 286 per Candy for Good Broach, as the native jobbing fraternity were realising their profits, but with the advance of 21 and 23 points in New York we quote Rs. 237 for F. G. Bengals and Rs, 288 for Good Broach, but will not be surprised if the Bears in our local march get one of these days a rude shock.

THE MOVEMENT.

Port Receipts for the seven days have been 66,000 bales as against 24,000 bales last week and 72,000 bales last year.

The comparative tables of exports for the week is as under:—

	1913	Last week	1912.
Great Britain...	B/s. 13,000,	12,000	18,000
Continent	,, 27,000	8,000	8,000

Stocks at all American Ports stand at 142,000 bales as compared with 135,000 bales last week and 252,000 bales last year.

The total stock at the interior Ports upto the week ending 22nd August was 97,000 bales as against 106,000 bales last week and 87,000 bales last year.

VISIBLE SUPPLY AND TOTAL INTO SIGHT.

The world's visible supply show the undernoted variations for the week:—

	1913	Last week	1912.
American	971,000	1,039,000	1,261,000
Other kinds	448,000	462,000	312,000

The total into sight show 13,720,000 bales against last week 13,610,000 bales and 15,620,000 same period last year.

LIVERPOOL CTTON GOODS.

LIVERPOOL, August 22.

Grey Shirtings 39" hw 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8 lbs. Red Hea ing	7-7 1-8
Grey Shirtings 44" oy 39 yards 14 by 13—8 lbs.	8-4 1-2
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	3-0½
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2-2½
White Shirtings 32-33" by 42 yards Lenpunne No. 1500	
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cit	12-6
40's Bannermills Twist	10 3-4
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	10 3-4
F. G. F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool ..	5½
Buyers or Sellers	Sellers.
Months	Sep./Oct.
Water Twist American 30's ..	10 1-8
Water Twist American 40's ..	11 3-8
Mule Twist American 40's ..	10 7-8
Mule Twist American 50's ..	12½
Mule Twist American 60 s ..	14½
Mule Twist Egyptian 40's ..	16½
Mule Twist Egyptian 50's ..	16½
Mule Twist Egyptian 60's ..	17½
Tone "Discoties" and "Shirtings" :—Dull and little doing.	
Tone "Cloths" :—Firmer more biz doing.	
Weft American 54's	11½
,, Egyptian 80's	17½
Tone "Yarns":—Quiet.	
Weft Egyptian 32's	12½
,, 32's B.	10½
,, 36's W. T. C.	10½
,, 36's B.	10½
,, 42's	12½
,, American 60's	16
,, Egyptian 60's	17½
,, Egyptian 80's	21½

WEEKLY REPORT.

LONDON, August 23.

Total in Sight ..	13,720,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ..	135,000
East Indian Visible Supply ..	148,000
American Visible Supply ..	971,000
Other	165,000
Total Sales	32,000
East Indian Sales ..	400
Total Speculation ..	1,000
Total Export	1,000
East Indian Export ..	
East Indian Stock ..	16,000
East Indian Forwarded ..	1,600
East Indian Actual Export ..	
East Indian Imports ..	2,000
East Indian Speculation ..	
American Afloat ..	30,000
East Indian Afloat ..	6,000
Total Afloat	54,000

MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER, August 23.

Grey Shirtings 41-42-in. 38 yards, 16 by 15	8-6½
,, 44-in. 38-36½ yards, 9 lbs.	8-11½
White Shirtings 40-41-in, 40 yards, 48 square	10-1½
,, Nainsooks 43-in. 19 yards, 22 by 21	6-10½

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 22.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	10,000
Total Forwarded	53,000
Total Imports	20,000
Total Stock	613,000
Stock of Cotton in London ..	5,930
Cocanada Fair Red	4 7-8
,, Ginned	4 15-16
Western Good	5 5-16

Off London.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,665
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	68
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,7-40
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Kangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Banc of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	7½ o/o	14½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	o	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15, ..	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	6¼ o/o	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	62/8
Standard Bank ks. 50..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: ..	..	..	..
(Old Issue) Rs. 60 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15..	do.		18
Punjab National Bk..		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank ..	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£50
Mercantile Bank £ {12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£ {12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£8/
Eastern Bank. Ld. £ 4	New	5 o/o	86
National Bank of India £ 12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advac...	May-Oct.	25	925
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	107
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	237-8
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	730
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	527½
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	270
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2,105
Chalia ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	705
Chinoi Silk ..	..	20	305
Colaba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,495
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	..	Nil.	190
Coorla ..	April	40	650
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep	5	138-12
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	262-8
David ..	May-Nov.	20	568-12
Edward Sassoon ..	..	5	185
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	480
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep	..	140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	635
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1 800
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	348-12
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep	45	700
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	15
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	110
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	840
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	990
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	162-8
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	137
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec.	25	900
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,390
Kohinoor ..	Mar.-Aug	25	805
Laksmi Cotton ..	April	60	1,305
Madhowji Dharamsi..	June-Dec	75	1,475
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2003
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	4,155
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	165
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	240
New City of Bombay..	Mar.-Sep	35	1,065
Phœnix ..	Jan.-July	7½	163-12
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	825
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 33	4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec	250	4,900
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	70
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1,425
Sun	Oct.	..	122-8
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	270
swan	New O	12½	300
swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1,625
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,43.
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	135
Vishnu Cotton ..	C.	Nil.	465
Western India ..	Sept.	45	630
Mysore Spinning ..	July	15	25.

Press Companies.

		Last year Div.	
		R.	R.
Akbar ..	May	30)	4,80
Albert Karrachee ..	M...	45	50.
Brazil's Cawnpore ..	A...	6%	12.
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabb'piy.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8¾	137½
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	13¾
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	30.
Manmudpura Cin. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg ..	Aug.	12½	23.
New East Indian ..	Sept.	78	870
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	30	885
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	352-8
New Prince of Wales..	do.	45	750
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	660
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	125

SPORT AT HOME.

Events of The Week.

CRICKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

It will be extraordinary indeed if Kent are not hailed as champions when the cricket season of 1913 comes to an end, but they ran things pretty fine in their game against the despised Essex at Leyton and eventually only won by 60 runs. Essex put up a gallant fight and with the least bit of luck, might very well have won. The position on Friday morning (Augus. 1) was that the potential champions had scored 384 and Essex had lost on wicket for 38. C. D. McIver continued to bat finely and ran up 60 before he was bowled by Blythe. None but J. W. H. T. Douglas (45) however, gave him much assistance and Essex were all out for 206. Blythe took 3 for 44 and Carr 4 for 71.

Buckenham (5 for 58) and G. B. Davies (4 for 34) bowled exceedingly well for Essex when Kent went in a second time and the latter were all out for only 168, Jas. Seymour being top-scorer with 36.

Essex wanted 347 for victory and Russell 51) and McIver (53) gave their side such a splendid start that 106 was on the board with only one batsman out. Freeman (69) continued the good work and it looked as if Essex were well on their way to a sensational victory. Then, however, the cheap dismissal of Douglas, Fane and the Rev. F. H. Gillingham, completely altered the balance of things and subsequently, Kent never looked like losing their grip. Davies made 27 before he unfortunately ran himself out and Tremlin (24) and Mead (21) made a despairing effort for the last wicket, but Essex were all out for 286.

The first day's play in the game between Yorkshire and Hants at Harrogate resulted in Yorkshire knocking up the respectable total of 382. The Hon. L. H. Tennyson again proved what a find he was to Hampshire by playing a brilliant innings of 94. Stone made 36 and so did the Rev. W. V. Jephson but none else did much and Hampshire were all out for 262. Yorkshire's second innings total of 291, was chiefly due to three men —Drake (63) Booth (74) and Hirst (62 not out). Denton was unable to bat owing to an injury.

Hampshire were faced with the formidable task of getting 412 run in four hours and thirty-five minutes. They had a lot of hard luck, both Tennyson and Bowell being bowled off their pads and Mead playing a ball hard into his wicket. Stone made 69 and there were useful scores from several of the others but the eventual total was only 229 and Yorkshire won by 184 runs. In Hampshire's second innings Drake took 5 for 71 and Rhodes 3 for 44.

Somerset increased their total of 392 for 7 wickets, with which play closed on Thursday (July 31) in the match at Bath against Sussex to 422, B. D. Hylton-Stewart being 72 not out. Sussex were by no means disheartened and replied with 332, by steady and consistent scoring. H. P. Chaplin played very well for 93, while P. G. Fender made 56 and Street 48 not out, while five others made over 20 each.

P. R. Johnson again batted well when Somerset went in a second time. He made 54 but the others did not distinguish themselves and Somerset declared at 155 for 8, Vine taking 6 for 54 with his leg breaks. Sussex were thus left to get 236 in two hours and twenty minutes. Chaplin (68) again batted finely, but the visitors had only obtained 162 for the loss of 7 wickets when stumps and the match were drawn.

Haileybury gained a very decisive victory over Cheltenham at Lords on Saturday (August 2) by an innings and 217 runs. Cheltenham went in first and could only achieve 124, only H. L. H. du Boulay (24) and C. B. Mathews (38) being able to cope with the bowling of N. M. Carstairs (4 for 49), A. B. Thorne (3 for 21) and E. A. Sparks (2 for 5). Haileybury made extremely light of the Cheltenham bowling and declared at 434 for 8. N. M. Carstairs made 97, N. M. Hughes-Hallett 93, G. L. Butler 61 not out, L. F. Marson, 54, and H. D. Hake, 47. Cheltenham did even worse at their second venture and were all out for 93. Hughes-Hallett bowled exceedingly well and secured 5 wickets at a cost of less than 5 runs apiece.

On Friday and Saturday (August 1 and 2) at Dundee, Northhants played Scotland and the game ended in an honourable draw as far as Scotland was concerned. Thanks to Haywood (108) and J. S. Denton (171) Northants scored 308. Scotland replied with 172 by means of consistent if not particularly high scoring. S. G. Smith took 6 for 71. Smith hit furiously when Northants went in a second time and was not out for 101 when the visitors declared at 233 for 2 wickets, W. H. Denton making 69. Scotland were left with the hopeless task of getting 370 in three hours, but by careful play they managed to hold out and had put up the creditable scores of 250 for 8 when time was called. M. R. Dickson made 53 and there were seven other two figure innings.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

With a view to picking the best possible public school team for the match against the M. C. C. a trial game was played on Monday and Tuesday (August 4 and 5) between the schools which have matches at headquarters and "the Rest." The result of this was an easy triumph for the Lords' schools by 214 runs. The Lords' schools batted first and made 370, the principal scorers being N. M. Huges-Hallett (Haileybury) 83, G. W. E. Whitehead (Clifton) 75, C. P. Johnstone (Rugby) 57 and G. P. B. Taylor (Cheltenham) 50. The rest were all out for 112 of which G. B. F. Rudd (Westminster) made 26 not out and J. Howell (Repton) 22. E. T. Buller (Harrow) took 4 for 9. The Lords' Schools decided to bat again and had scored 184 for the loss of only two wickets, when they declared, leaving the Rest to get 443 to win, in four hours and twenty minutes. M. B. Burrows of Eton scored 59 not out, E. T. Buller of Harrow, 43 not out, H. I. A. Vallance (Marlborough) 35 and G. Wilson (Harrow) 33.

The brothers J. and M. Howell of Repton gave the Rest a splendid start and scored 142 for the first wicket in an hour and forty minutes, of which J. Howell made 74 and M. Howell 73. Subsequently the side crumpled up badly and were all out for 228.

The Public Schools XI performed very disappointedly against fairly strong team of amateurs which opposed them on Wednesday and Thursday (Aug. 6 and 7) and were beaten by an innings and 4 runs. The Schools went in first and were all out for 180. G. B. F. Rudd of Westminster and C. P. Johnstone of Rugby, with 67 and 50, respectively showed by far the best form. A. F. Morcom, the old Repton and Cambridge fast bowler bowled splendidly for the M. C. C. and took 7 for 69. The M. C. C. started badly, losing four men for 38, but then H. S. Altham (another old Reptonian) with a well-played 83, including 16 fours, Capt. Wynyard with 64 and Lieut. R. Leach with forty, came to the rescue and the total reached 327, C. E. S. Rucker of Charterhouse, with 5 for 93, was the most successful of the schools bowlers.

Going in the second time, 147 behind, the schools fared even worse than before, G. P. B. Taylor of Cheltenham being the only one to do himself any sort of justice. His 52 not out in 65 minutes was a really fine effort. It included 8 fours. J. Howell of Repton shaped well for 28 and there were some good strokes in G. W. E. Whitehead's (Clifton) 20. There are some fine cricketers in the public schools this season, but they certainly did not do themselves justice at Lords.

The feature of the game between Warwickshire and Worcestershire at Edgbaston was the successful bowling of Frank Foster and the young professional Jeeves. In Worcestershire's first innings, Foster took 6 for 76 and Jeeves 3 for 80, and in the second Foster had 3 for 34 and Jeeves 7 for 34, Foster taking, in all, 9 for 110 and Jeeves 10 for 114. In addition, the only time they batted, Foster made 50 and Jeeves 35.

The only man on the Worcestershire side who can regard the game with any satisfaction, was Bowley, who in the visitors' first innings made the wonderful proportion of 177 out of a total of 266. Collier, with 38, was the only other man to reach double figures. Warwickshire replied with 223, Smith making 55. Worcestershire collapsed before the brilliant bowling of Jeeves in their second innings and were all out for 74, and Warwickshire were left to get 119. Parsons (46) and Quaife (36 not out) batted steadily and the runs were obtained for the loss of only 3 wickets.

KENT'S EFFECTIVE BOWLING.

Kent gained their sixteenth victory of the season at the expense of Sussex at Canterbury on Wednesday (Aug. 6), winning by 240 runs. There was practically nothing in it at the end of an innings apiece for Kent (Hardine 47, E. W. Dillon 63 not out and Blythe 25) totalled 215 to the 212 of Sussex (Albert Relf 89, Street 21 not out, N. J. Holloway 24). Robert Relf took 5 for 47 for Sussex while Fielder, in spite of the fact that he bowled seventeen no-balls, took 7 Sussex wickets for 41.

Hardinge (71) Dillon (62) Fairservice (48) Huish (42) Woolley (41) and Jas. Seymour (33) all materially helped, with some bad Sussex bowling, towards Kent's second innings total of 359 and Sussex were left with the firmidable task of getting 363 to win. Only Vine (46) did himself anything like justice, the bowling of D. W. Carr, the "googlie" merchant, proving far too subtle for them. Carr took 5 for 28.

It must have been a special source of satisfaction to Yorkshire in view of their two previous defeats this season at the hands of Lancashire, to defeat their great rivals at Leeds, even though the margin of victory was so narrow as three wickets. It was a really good performance on the part of the champions, for they were left at the finnish to get 217 in two hours and twenty minutes and had to fight hard against the clock. The first innings scoring was fairly even, Lancashire making 275 against Yorkshire's 249. Makepeace (64) and Heap (90) were Lancashire's chief protagonists while Hirst (78 not out) and Birtles (40) did best for Yorkshire. Drake (3 for 57) and Booth (4 for 81) were Yorkshire's most successful bowlers while Whitehead (5 for 76) did most execution on behalf of Lancashire.

Booth bowled extremely well when Lancashire batted a second time. He took 7 for 77 and only Sharp (65) played him with any real confidence and the visitors were all out for 190. All the Yorkshiremen batted well, Haigh (67) and Wilson (48) doing best and Yorkshire won, with neither many wickets nor much time, to spare.

It must have been pretty disheartening to Notts at the Oval to have to face innings total by Surrey of 535. Though they more or less failed in their first effort they put up a plucky effort when they followed on and by scoring 394, at least they had the satisfaction of avoiding an innings defeat. The 32 Surrey required were obtained without loss and so they won by 10 wickets.

It was remarkable that in so large a total, there should not have been a century. Young Donald Knight, the Malvern captain, was top scorer with 90 but there were my other useful scores such as 63 by Hayward, 77 by Hobbs, 60 by Hayes, 82 by Goatly and 66 by Harrison. Hitch bowled finely (7 for 90) in Notts' first innings and only young A. W. Carr, who was at Sherborne last year, with 40, justified himself.

On following on George Gunn, who is in magnificent form just now, made a brilliant 133. His brother John made 55, Payton 51 and Iremonger 61 and the total reached 394.

The matches between Gloucestershire and Somerset are generally interesting however badly these counties may be doing otherwise. Gloucestershire won on Wednesday (August 6) at Bristol by 7 wickets, but the game never lost interest as Somerset never gave up fighting. J. Daniell (57) P. R. Johnson (73) and Braund (30) were the chief contributors to Somerset's first total of 214. Gange (4 for 70) and Dennett (4 for 63) were Gloucestershire's most successful bowlers. Gloucestershire then went in and made 308, more than half of which was scored by Dipper (168). C. S. Barnett made 53 and Langdon 32. Jessop was bowled first ball.

Eighty-seven by Johnson, 66 by Braund and a plucky stand right at the end of the innings by H. F. Garrett (37 not out) and J. C. White (40) enabled Somerset to total 300 at their second venture and Gloucestershire were left to get 207. Bernett (66) and Dipper (35) again gave them a splendid start and bright 35 not out in a quarter of an hour from Jessop settled the matter.

A HIGH SCORING MATCH.

The feature of a high-scoring match at Leicester between Leicestershire and Northamptonshire, which ended in a draw, was the fine feat of the veteran left-hander, J. H. King of the home country, who scored a hundred in each innings. This is the first time he has accoplished this feat for his county, but on the occasion of his first appearance for the players against the Gentlemen at London in 1904, he scored 104 and 109, not out.

Haywood, who is showing splendid form for Northampton just now, made 160 and 61 by C. N. Woolley and 65, not out, by Wells, brought up the total to 368. Leicestershire responded with 308, King making 111, W. N. Riley 42 and Whitehead 38. The twin brothers Denton had a great time when Northants went in a second time and put up a partnership of 168 in two hours. "W. H." made 72 before they were parted and the "J. S." in conjunction with Haywood (78) added another 108 in an hour, J. S. Denton being 115 not out when the innings was declared closed at 276 for two.

C. J. B. Wood (35) and Whitehead (88) gave Leicestershire a good start and then King came along with his second century (100 not out) and at the close of time, Leicestershire had made 262 for the loss of only 3 wickets.

A REMARKABLE STAND.

At one time the game looked an absolute gift for Middlesex against Hampshire at Southampton, but a remarkable stand by Newman and Kennedy at almost the very end of Hampshire's second innings, snatched the cup of victory away from the lips of the metropolitan side.

Hampshire must have been very well satisfied with themselves after making 383 in their first innings. Bowell made 130 of these and A. L. Hosie, the Oxford, 'Soccer blue, 68. Tarrant bowled better than his figures (5 for 100) would suggest. Middlesex then went in and scored so freely that they were able to declare their innings closed with the score at 548 for 8. J. W. Hearne made 189, Hendren 93, F. T. Mann 68, N. Haig 56 and S. H. Savile 55. Going in against an adverse balance of 165, Hants did fairly well up to a point, Bowell making 49, L. H. Tennyson 31 and Mead 42, but then a collapse took place and 8 wickets had fallen for 156. McDonnell (26) then came to the rescue and found a stubborn partner in Newman McDonnell was out at 201, but Kennedy, who came in kept his end up finely while Newman continued to hit. They defied all the efforts of the Middlesex bowlers to dislodge them and when Hampshire declared, at 292 for 9, Newman was 67, not out, and Kennedy 32, not out, and the pair had added 91.

There was no point whatever in Hampshire declaring. Middlesex could not possibly make the 128 required to win in the time and the prospect of Hampshire getting them simply was not there. Fifty-four for the loss of one wicket (Haig 20) and J. Douglas (25 not out) was scored by Middlesex when time was called. Tarrant (6 for 76) bowled splendidly in Hampshire's second innings.

The game between Derbyshire and Essex at Derby was left in a very interesting condition, for at the call of time, Essex had three wickets to fall and 50 still to make. Cadman (66) and Capt. Baggallay (43) were the chief cause of Derbyshire reaching 199 in their first innings. Essex could not do even as well as this and could only make 165, Russell (47) being easily top-scorer.

Cadman (76) was again the Derbyshire hero—he had taken 7 Essex wickets for 39—and L. Oliver (50) and C. J. Corbett (40) offered useful assistance with the result that the Derbyshire second innings realised 278. Essex were set to get 313 in four hours and ten minutes and started badly, McIver and Russell going down cheaply. Freeman then came along with exactly a hundred and F. L. Fane (34) Capt. A. C. Watson (34) and G. B. Davies (26 not out) made Essex safe from defeat, their score at closing time, being 263 for 7.

Notts did pretty well in the second match of the Canterbury week to score 308 in their first essay against Kent, whose bowlers were distinctly off. George Gunn went for a "blob" amid loud cheers from the spectators but Lee (63) A. W. Carr (53) John Gunn (55) Payton (65), Iremonger (21) and Oates (22) put a much better complexion on matters and it looks as if Kent would have to fight hard for victory.

By consistent scoring, Warwickshire ran up 336 against Yorkshire at Birmingham. Jeeves, who went in last but two, scored a brilliant 86 not out. Quaife made 75, Baker 46, Parsons, 36, and Charlesworth, 35. Both Baker and Charlesworth reached their 1,000 runs for the season. E. R. Wilson, the old Cambridge captain, who is a master at Winchester, made an interesting reappearance for Yorkshire and bowled exceedingly well, taking 6 for 89. Before stumps were drawn on Thursday evening (Aug. 7) Yorkshire had made 48 for the loss of B. B. Wilson.

Surrey had all the best of the day's play at Leicester against Leicestershire. They made 246, Hayward, 53, Hobbs, 52, Harrison, 44 not out, Spring, 36, and Strudkick. 31. Geary bowled well for Leicestershire, taking 6, or 64. Leicestershire collapsed before the bowling of Hitch and at the drawing of stumps had lost 9 wickets for 90, Hitch, bowlinng in irresistible fashion.

Northamptonshire are proving that they are an exceptionally powerful batting side and against Essex at Leyton in the first day's play, scored 352, for the loss of only 6 wickets W. H. Denton batted magnificently for 172, not out, while his brother made 45, Haywood, 56, and John Seymour 35.

Gloucestershire batted with ultra caution against Worcestershire on a fast pitch at Cheltenham and took nearly the whole day to score 237. C. S. Barnett was top scorer with 67, while the next highest score was 38 by Gange. Worcestershire had made 22 without loss when stumps were drawn.

J. W. Hearne is in wonderful form just now and for Middlesex against Sussex at Eastburne on Thursday, registered yet another century—139 this time. There were other useful scores as well—P. F. Warner, 76, Hendren, not out, 71, F. T. Mann, 58, and Tarrant 43, to wit—and at the end of the day's play, Middlesex had made 431, for the loss of only 5 wickets.

Hampshire—123, Somerset—149, was the result of the first day's play between these counties at Tauton on Thursday. Brown (32 not out) was Hampshire's star artist, while P. R. Johnson (40), and E. S. M. Poyntz (31) did best for the Westerners. For Somerset Bridges took 5 for 46, and Robson 3, for 33, while for Hampshire Brown took 5 for 78, and Kennedy for 26.

YACHTING.

A great fillip has undoubtedly been given to yachting by the King's two victories this last week at Cowes, with King Edward's old cutter, Britannia, which had not raced since 1895, when she won the Queen's Cup in the Royal Yacht Squadron contests.

The Britannia does not look anything like a speedy modern racing yacht. She is substantially built and broad of beam, but the old boat sailed splendidly and on Monday (Aug. 4) giving starts to such well-known craft as Julnar, Wendur and Cariad II, she won the London Yacht Club's Gold Cup easily by 36½ minutes amid scenes of tremendous enthusiasm. The King and Prince Albert were on her during the race.

On Thursday (Aug. 7) with the King and Queen on board, she again came out and easily won the Satanita Cup, presented by Sir Maurice Fitz-Gerald, from Wendur, Fidra, Cariad and Valdora.

The King is so delighted with his success that he had decided to have a class boat built for next season, which, of course, will mean a great boom in yacht racing.

POLO.

There is no more polo in London this season but the various tournameants are in full swing in the country.

In the semi-finals of the Challenge Cup Tournament on the ground of the Wellinghton Club (Berks) Wellington defeated the 5th Dragoons by 8 to 2, while Crowthorne qualified for the final by defeating the Grenadier Guards by 9, to 2. In the final Wellington, who were conceding a start of 7 goals, defeated Crowthorne by 11 to 8.

Mentmore, the holders of Lord Cowdray's Challenge Cup, receiving 2 goals, proved too good for Capron House in the semi-final of the competition played in Crowdray Park and won by 9 to 4, while Petworth, receiving 4, just defeated Swillinghton by 9 to 8. When Mentmore and Petworth met in the final, the latter were in receipt of 6 goals but were beaten by the holders by 7 to 6.

The final of the Warwickshire Challenge Cup at Leamington rested between Friz Hill the holders and Rugby and was won by the former by 4 to 2. In the Junior Tournament, Moreton Morrell easily defeated Cheltenham, in the final, by 12 to 8.

The Rugby week started on Monday (Aug. 4.) In the first round of the Challenge Cup Tournament the Old Cantabs, after an interesting finish, just got home from Hillmorton by 7 to 6 and the Tigers easily vanquished the Woodpeckers by 10 to 5. In the second round, the Tigers, who were conceding 4 goals, defeated the 4th Dragoon Guards by 9 to 5.

GOLF.

Yesterday (Aug. 7). Harry Vardon Wilfred Reid and Edward Ray sailed on the White Star liner Cedric for the United States, the pilgrimage being taken with the object of playing in the open golf championship, which takes place on the links of the Brookline Club, Massachusetts early in September. Arnaud Massy and Louis Tellier, the French professionals will also go.

Vardon won the American open championship in 1900, when his chief opponent was J. H. Taylor. Golf in the States has improved out of all recognition since those days.

Considerable excitement has been caused over here by the statement of a well-known American golfer—Mr. Maurice Whitlach—that he has come to the conclusion, after mature deliberation, that the more brains a man has, the worse golfer will he prove. He bases this statement on the ground that the more a man can eliminate the mental or thinking part in golf and depend entirely on the muscular, the better game he will play.

Naturally the golfers on this side are up in arms and man after man is rushing into print to prove that only men of the highest intellect can ever be any good at the game. The golf "rabbit" is, however, hailing Mr. Whitlach as the only man who can offer a reasonable explanation of their own shortcomings. They are convinced that they are too intelligent and are beginning to take pride in the abnormally high cards they return.

BOXING.

Bombardier Billy Wells is busy trying to recover his severely damaged reputation. Matches had been arranged against Pat O'Keefe, Bandsman Rice and Carpentier and the first of these—that against Pat O'Keefe, was brought off at the Ring on Monday last (Aug. 4.)

O'Keefe has been fighting for some time as a middleweight but he found some difficulty in keeping down to the limit. He expressed himself as confident of putting up at any rate a good fight and so events proved. Wells towered over his opponent and had also a big advantage in weight and years. He won, all right—knocking his man out in the fifteenth with a right to the jaw, but he had many anxious moments and all the honours of the fight were O'Keefe's.

At out-fighting there was only one man in it and that was not the Irishman. Whenever possible, the latter bored his way in and devoted his attentics solely to the Bombardier's tender spot—the ribs. He succeeded in making Wells look particularly sick and the latter resorted to so much holding that the refree, Mr. Eugene Corri, was compelled to step into the rising and pull the men apart at frequent intervals.

O'Keefe showed splendid ring-craft and fought most gamely but all the physical advantages were against him and he had to succumb.

It cannot honestly be said that Wells has particularly enhanced his reputation by his latest fight. If he had lost, he might as well have retired, but possibly the experience may prove useful to him.

Freddy Welsh has at last got his heart's desire. He is matched against the holder of the light-weight championship of the world—Willi Ritchie—who earned his title by defeating the then holder, Ad. Wolgaston on a foul. Welsh has once already defeated Ritchie but had to go all the way to do so and has not by any means a walk-over. The fight will take place in Vancouver on September 1. The distance will lbe 20 rounds.

LAWN TENNIS.

The provincial lawn tennis meetings are in full blast. Three were concluded on Saturday (Aug. 2). At Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the Northumberland meeting, J. C. Parke, the holder, defeated S. N. Doust in the final of the men's singles, with scores of 6—3, 3—6, 7—5, after which the Australian retired. Mrs. Robin Welsh the Scottish lady champion, made a successful foray over the border and carried off the ladies' singles, defeating a formidable opponent in Miss Dora Boothy with surprising ease by scores of 6—1, 6—3, Mrs. Welsh must be a player out of the ordinary and it is to be hoped that we shall see her at Wimbledon next year.

In the men's doubles, an exceedingly strong combination in Parke and Doust defeated the Cambridge couple Hope Crish and H. C. Eltringham—a promising pair—by three sets to one and scores of 2—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3. Crisp and Mrs. Hannam beat W. L. Clements and Mrs. McNair in the final of the mixed by the close scores of 6—8, 8—6, 8—6. and in the final of the ladies' doubles Mrs. McNair and Miss Boothy defeated Mrs. Welsh and Miss M. Coles by 6—3, 6—4.

At Tunbridge Wells, A. E. Beamish won the men's singles by defeating an entertaining young player in J. E. H. Zimmerman by 6—3, 4—6, 7—5, 6—0. while with the veteran G. A Thomas, he won the doubles against Stanley Taylor and C. O. Tuckey, with scores of 6—2, 6—4. Thomas was again successful in the mixed, when playing with Mrs. Hazel he defeated Stanley Taylor and Miss E. Ryan by 6—4, 7—5. Miss A. M. Morton beat Mrs. Hazel in the final of the ladies' singles by 7—6 6—0 and Miss Vera Spofforth, daughter of the famous Australian fast bowler and Miss E. Ryan won the ladies' doubles against Miss O. B. Manser and Miss Morton with scores of 6—0, 6—4.

In the Shanklin tournament, the stylish Cecil Crawley won the men's singles by defeating R. H. C. Westmacott (6—3, 6—1, 8—6) and Capt. V. Harcourt and G. H. Jones won the doubles against T. E. Banting and T. P. Pethick (6—4, 3—6, 6—4). Miss B. M. Lee gained the ladies' singles by defeating in the final Mrs. Marriott (9—7, 6—4).

The Americans are delighted beyond measure at the fact that they have succeeded at last in gaining back the Davis Cup. The "New York American" has just delivered itself of the following rhapsody: "Disconsolate to-night British lion mopes within his den, his mangy hide furrowed once more form an encounter with the clutching talons of the American eagle. Without, the lord of the heavens screams excultingly and the toothless king of beasts gives thanks that his lair contains no trophy envied by the bird of prey. Naught but the crumbling bones of former conquests surround the conquered monarch in his hour of humiliation. Today, the screaming eagle bore away the last prop of the old lion's declining power. Britain was to-day shorn of its one remaining token of athletic prowess when the United States team lifted the Dwight. E. Davis Cup, emblematic of the world's championship at lawn tennis!

This is not so bad considering that the Americans were decididly lucky. There is always one thing to be said for Americans, however,—they are simply splendid winners!

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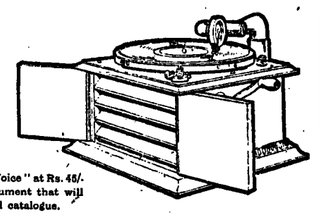

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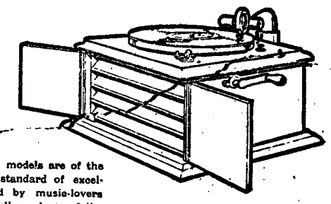

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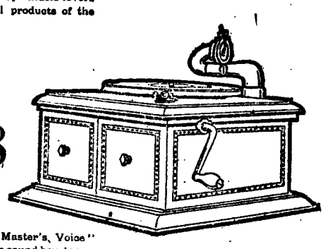

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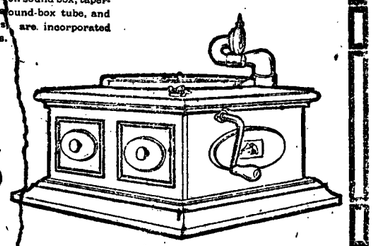

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C—20

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

THIRD ROUND.

DURHAM, L. I., (2) BEAT INNISKILLINGS, (1).

The Durham Light Infantry team fully deserved their victory scored on Saturday evening by the odd goal in three. Their's were the better team on the evening's display, and had luck been on their side, should have been able to secure a victory without having to play in the extra time in which they notched the leading point. The rain that fell earlier in the evening affected the centre of the field, making it extremely slippery. Consequently on this there was a great deal of mis-kicks. The efforts especially in the first half were scraggy and slow, and neither team seemed to take the game seriously. After this, the Durhams through Kilgour secured the lead, and, the game grew more interesting and considerable dash was put into the exhibition. On the whole the game was a triumph for the centre-halves, Ward and his *vis-a-vas* Lobb being very frequently in the picture. While Lobb is the harder working of the two, and Ward gave one of the finest exhibitions we have seen of the judicious feeding of his forwards. He was always cool and collected, and passed just where and when he should. The forward line of the Inniskillings were very disappointing, lacking dash. Bishop at centre was extremely slow, but Collins on the left wing, however, put in some really good work. Dixon the right back, played a sturdy game, and was not a little responsible for the holding the forwards of the Durhams at bay. His partner did well, but miskicked on some critical occasions. The forward line of the Durhams played up well, and kept up a persistent attack during the greater period of the game. Hood, the Inniskilling's custodian, saved well as occasion demanded, and had no chance with the shots that beat him. Rennard was not called upon to do much, what he did, he did well.

The Durhams now enter the semi-final round of the Cup. They have fought a hard round, defeating the Dorsets, the R. F. A. Kamptee and the Inskillings.

THE GAME.

The game commenced punctually at 5-30, the Inniskillings defending the bandstand end. Uneventful midfield play ruled for quite a time, the Durhams being the first to secure any advantage, a corner being conceded to them. The ball, however, was headed clear, and a little later the Inniskillings forced a corner. From the kick, Wright drove at goal, and Lobb the centre half of the Durhams, who was standing in front of the goal-keeper, miskicked in attempting to clear and the ball sailed just over the upright, much to the relief of the Durham's supporters. The ball was in the midfield for some time till the Durhams secured another corner, and yet another, but failed to secure a lead. The Inniskillings having a turn, to the atack, Collins placed a beautiful centre, at the feet of Bishop, his centre-forward, but the latter touched it to Beven, who drove out to touch. Thus the game progressed, up and down play being seen, in which nobody but the centre halves showed up till the Durhams again had a corner conceded to them. Hood, in clearing was penalised for carrying, and from the "free," Kilgour succeeded in registering the first goal of the match:—

Durhams, L. I. 1
Inniskillings 0

This seemed to wake up the Inniskillings, to come down to the attack in workmanlike fashion, but Beven and Riddle held them at bay. "Hands" against the Inniskillings relieved, and a dangerous movement by the forwards of the Durhams was spoilt by Kilgour lying off-side. Shortly after half time was piped with the Durhams leading by one goal.

Durhams, L. I. 1
Inniskillings 0

The second half proved much more interesting, and after a spell of midfield play, the Inniskillings made a bid to equalise, Riddle kicking behind to stem the rush, but Collins sent behind, and a little later Ward sent very wide. After some midfield play, Lobb drove for the net, but Magee diverted it, conceding a corner. Then the Inniskillings went down to the attack and Long tested Rennard, who in clearing, gave Collins an opportunity to put his side on equal terms, which he did clearly:—

Durhams, L. I. 1
Inniskillings 1

The Durhams now took up the attack and made strenuous efforts. Stead had an opportunity to which he responded with a shot that went wide. The Inniskilling then carried the ball into their opponents' trrritory, Dixon putting behind with a long and powerful kick McNelly at the other end, sent in a long shot which Hood punched away, a little later Lobb and Ramsay had shots at the goal, but drove wild. Collins then made a fine run all alone, dodging about half a dozen opponents, but put outside. Shortly after the whistle sounded for full time:—

Durhams, L. I. 1
Inniskillings 1

EXTRA TIME.

Fifteen minutes extra time was played, the Durhams opening with an attack, which Hood cleared. Then Lobb brought his side to the attack, but Hood again cleared. The Inniskillings attacking, Biswick carried the ball to the other end and tested Rennard with a shot from close quarters. The Durhams returning to the attack, the centre forward, making a fine run, scored the third and last goal of the evening.

Durhams, L. I. 2
Inniskillings 1

On changing sides the Durhams continued to have the better of the exchanges, but could register no additional score. The game thus ended in a victory for the Durhams the final scores being:—

Durhams, L. I. 2
Inniskillings 1

The teams were:—

Durham, L. I.—Rennard, goal; Beven and Riddle, backs; Dearlove, Lobb, McNelly, half-backs; Stead, Ramsay, Hannett, Kilgour and Race, forwards.

Inniskillings—Hood, goal; Dixon, Magee, backs; Wright, Ward, Sinclair, half-backs; Biswick, Long, Bishop, Jenkins, Collins, forwards.

Referee.—Q. M. S. Ashenhurst.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

The following seventeen teams have entered for the Durand Football Tournament:—South Lancs; West Riding; Lancashire Fusiliers; 1st Bn., Royal Scots; Black Watch; 4th Rifle Brigade; 1st King's Dragoon Guards; R. G. A., Jutogh; 2nd North Staffords; 3rd King's Royal Rifles; East Yorks; Connaught Rangers; 4th King's Own; 1st Bn. Durham Light Infantry; Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders; North-Western Railway Volunteers and Simla Sports Club.

The entries will close on the 1st September.

CALCUTTA SPORTING LETTER.

THE MONSOON MEETINGS.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

The Calcutta Third Monsoon Meeting was scarcely so successful as its predecessors as the principal race of the day, The Kidderpore Plate, and the Entally Plate, were shorn of all their interest by reason of the starting which was all at sixes and sevens. There were again very large attendances in both enclosures, but the atmospheric conditions were against an afternoon's enjoyment as the heat was almost intolerable. Riders as well as horses felt the trying effect of the temperature, and Mr. Evers was obliged to scratch his pony War Cry (a potential winner) in the Giant Pony Handicap, as he felt he would not be able to ride the animal with his accustomed skill, after the gruelling he had been put to in two exhausting races on Sea Lad for the Kidderpore Plate. First of all there was trouble at the post in the Entally Plate, Mr. Deane, the starter, seemingly not having the jockeys under control. Twice they broke away, four or five of the horses going over a furlong before they could be got back. The sequel to this has been a fine of Rs. 50 each for Major Winter, Murdison, Lansdown, and the native jockey who rode Little Scot, the latter being the principal cause of all the trouble. In the Kidderpore Plate five of the horses came away on their own without any order from the starter. First Politesse was seen to jump off followed at an interval of half a dozen lengths by the favourite Sea Lad, who was attended by Bushey Dame, Red Cell, and Hydra. These five put up an impromptu race Politesse winning by a couple of lengths from Sea Lad, with Bushey Dame a length third. After a slight rest the three first-named went back to the post, Red Cell and Hydra retiring by permission of the Stewards. When they were eventually sent off in proper order by the starter, Foudrette jumped away with a clear lead followed by Politesse, and Sea Lad. Up the straight the last named made a game effort to get up, but although he beat Politesse, he was not able to get on terms with Foudrette, who was able to go on and win by about five lengths. Fines were also inflicted on the five riders in this race who broke away, Mr. Evers, Sherwood, Bloss, and Eliott having to pay Rs. 50 each. The public quite wrongly were much incensed at what they thought was the carelessness of the starter, but it was the riders in their eagerness to be off who brought about the startling proceedings for which Mr. Deane was unjustly blamed. It is to be hoped that the fines, and more particularly the caution administered to each G. R. and Jockey will have a salutary effect, and that we shall not again have a repetition of the behaviour at the post which quite ruined the interest in the Third Monsoon Meeting.

The handicaps did not work out very happily again last Saturday as in five of the races the winner was out by himself, the rest of the fields being strung out in a pitiful way. The true test of a handicap is to see most of them in the fighting line, or more or less "on the premises," but so far the best we have seen is a duel between two, when the winner has not been out all on his own. A dead-heat on Saturday between Annahean and Winsome in the Selling Race was productive of some excitement, but they were right ahead of their field, which was strung out in the Indian file procession which has been a feature of all the handicap. With the weak spots, apparent it is not surprising that the public have been able to pick them closely, and in twenty races that have taken place at the three meetings, no less than nineteen have been won by first or second favorites. In such circumstances the dividends paid by the Totalizator for win and place have been very much on the small side, and compare unfavourably with the prices paid by the bookmakers who, to use the expression of one of the fraternity, have been "knocked about" rather badly.

The racing last Saturday needs little description as with the exception of the dead-heat in the Horse Selling Race already referred to, and a duel between Irish Harp and Tommy Daw in the Entally Plate, the rest of the card provided a succession of winners who got home "easily" by anything between three and five lengths.

In Part I, of the Monsoon Meetings Mr. T. G. Evers tops the list of G. R's with 5 wins to his credit, and that after riding no less than four seconds last Saturday, while Murdison is an easy first with 4 wins in the professional brigade, no other jockey having won more than one race. Mr. A. N. Das, heads the list of winning owners with Rs. 5,150 to his credit, Mr. J. D. Scott coming next with Rs. 4,300, the latter also being the most successful trainer, having prepared six of those who secured brackets.

His many friends all over India will be pleased to hear that Mr. J. D. Scott has taken a decided turn for the better, and is now able to walk about a little, and to use his arms and hands with a certain amount of freedom. He was removed from Dehra Dun to Simla some little time ago, and has been under the charge of H. E. the Viceroy's Physician. Sea Lad, the pony that was responsible for Mr. Scott's accident here last winter, is racing at the Monsoon Meetings, and has won the two principal hurdle races. He was only beaten last Saturday in the Kidderpore Plate owing to the fiasco at the starting point.

Mr. Deane had a bout of fever last week and only got up on Saturday to do the starting. Mr. Lance has since then been laid up with an attack of dengue, which is unfortunate, as this hard-working official can ill be spared at the present time, when in addition to his duties as Secretary, he has the preparation of the Steeplechase course in hand, to be ready by the 30th.

Next Monday being a public holiday the Stewards have decided to hold an "Extra" day's racing for the benefit of the holiday-makers. Six races were advertised, but the entries for one of them is so large that a division will be necessary, and there will therefore be a card of seven events.

CRICKET.

The Bombay Gymkhana and Poona Gymkhana Cricket Teams.

BIG BAG OF ELEPHANTS.

MR. JAMES SUTHERLAND'S RECORD.

An intrepid elephant hunter, Mr. James Sutherland has returned home after an exciting spell of adventure in the Congo, says "The Standard." Elephant hunting, one of the most dangerous sports that can be indulged in, possesses a wonderful fascination for Mr. Sutherland, and during the eleven years he has been hunting in Africa, he has shot 488 bull elephants, while on his last expedition his bag was just over 30 elephants. He has passed through German East Africa, Portuguese East Africa, British central Africa, and roamed the regions around Mashonaland, Lake Tanganyika, and Lake Nyassa, but never had he had the arduous experiences that befell him in the Congo Forest on his last expedition. "Yet," he remarked airily, "give me the life of the forest."

Mr. Sutherland has been in some tight corners, and he recalls one occasion in particular, when he nearly lost his life. The chase has often resolved itself into an exciting duel between man and beast, but the jungle has no terrors for him. It has been a life of weary days and restless nights, of fever, thirst and hunger, but Mr. Sutherland told a correspondent who met him whilst on a visit to relations at Hull, that he has never regretted the step he took in 1896, when he reached Portuguese East Africa, and determined to become an elephant hunter.

Save for a period in 1905-6, when he fought as a Volunteer with the German Forces during a native insurrection, he has devoted almost the whole of his time to elephant hunting. On his last expedition he journeyed to Mombasse, and then proceeded to Nairobi. Crossing the Nyanza, he went to Lake Albert, where he and Captain Anderson chartered a steamer for a fortnight. They visited the camp of Emin Pasha and Stanley, and they had some promiscuous shooting up the Nile. Returning to Butiaba, on Lake Albert, they got another steamer to take them to one of the Belgian frontier ports on the lake. After that they proceeded up the Semilikne River in canoes, paddled by natives. The river was infested with crocodiles. Ultimately they reached Boga, escaped the dread disease of sleeping sickness, and slipped into the Pygmy forest, where they were about twenty days penetrating the forest. Speaking of the Pygmies, Mr. Sutherland said they got along with them all right, though on one occasion they were shot at by the natives with bows and arrows. Two of their men were wounded, but after some palaver they got to their camp. The natives appeared to think they were Belgians.

During the six months spent on the French Congo the Belgian Congo, and the Sudan, they secured a little more than two tons of ivory. Several of the tusks averaged over 100lb. in weight.

Mr. J. M. DIVECHA.
(Hon: Secretary, Parsi Gymkhana.

CRICKET,

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. POONA GYMKHANA.

VICTORY FOR THE HOME TEAM.

The two-day's fixed between the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas was concluded on Saturday, the game resulting in a big victory for the former by 7 wickets. On Friday the Poona Gymkhana had made 135 to which the Home team replied with a total of 201. The visitors thus entered upon their second venture with an adverse balance of 66 runs. Their second attempt realised 152, and the Bombay Gymkhana were left with the task of making 86 runs to win the match, which task they accomplished for the loss of only three wickets, thus winning the match by the substantial margin of 7 wickets.

The Bombay Gymkhana victory was in a large measure due to the splendid batting displays of Watts and Bowes-Lyon and to the fine bowling of Dobbs and Rennick. Watts failed to come off in the first innings but in his second knock at the wicket he gave a fine display of vigorous hitting and everybody was glad to see this fine cricketer in his best punishing mood, and he might now be regarded as a certainty for the Presidency Eleven. In the visitors' second innings, Gould played excellent cricket, his 75 (not out) being the highest individual score of the match. Rennick who contributed 27 not out to the Home team's total, played an exhilarating game, making six boundary strokes in succession. Dobbie who captured 11 wickets for 100 runs during the two days, bowled very well indeed, while the bowling honours on the visitors' side fell on Kerr. Full scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

R. S. R. Kerr, c Bunbery, b Rennick	41
F. H. Gould, b Babbie	13
R. H. A. S. Love, c Rennick, b Dobbie	0
E. L. Stephenson, st Jackson, b Rennick	8
Capt. Sarson, c Hearson, b Rennick	11
Col. H. L. Rosher, b Dobbie	6
Capt. W. Clemson, c MacLaren, b Dobbie	2
Gordon, b Dobbie	38
Holman, c Bunbury, b Rennick	0
P. A. Kelly, not out	3
Capt. H. C. Dibben, b Dobbie	0
Extras	13
Total	135

Second Innings.

R. S. P. Kerr, c MacLaren, b Dobbie	9
R. H. A. D. Love, c and b Rennick	7
Capt. Sarson, c Bowes-Lyon, b Begbie	13
F. H. Gould, not out	75
Col. H. L. Rosher, b Dobbie	7
Capt. W. Clemson, b Rennick	15
E. L. Stephenson, c and b Dobbie	3
Holman, c and b Doobie	3
P. A. Kelly, st Jackson, b Rennick	6
Capt. H. C. Dibben, b Dobbie	0
Gordon (absent)	0
Extras	14
Total	152

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

T. H. Watts, c Rosher, b Holman	18
C. T. Maclaren, c Gorden, b Kerr	28
F. F. Stileman, b Kerr	11
E. C. Reid, c Kelly, b Kerr	3
C. Bowes-Lyon, b Clemson	53
E. J. Bunbury, c Kelly, b Kerr	1
F. Hearson, b Gould	15
G. S. Dobbie, c Kelly, b Kerr	15
J. E. Jackson, l-b-w, Kerr	1
T. M. Begbie, c Gordon, b Clemson	25
C. M. Rennick, not out	27
Extras	4
Total	201

Second Innings.

T. H. Watts, not out	54
F. F. Stileman, c Love, b Kerr	0
F. Hearson, st Stephenson, b Clemson	7
G. S. Dobbie, b Clemson	15
C. M. Rennick, not out	4
Extras	8
Total (3 wickets)	88

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

POONA GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Dobbie	22	53	8	6
Watts	4	30	0	0
Rennick	18	56	5	3
Reid	1	4	0	0
Second Innings.				
Dobbie	22	47	5	5
Rennick	17	35	6	4
Reid	14	12	0	0
Maclaren	3	9	0	0
Begbie	2	14	0	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Holman	3	22	0	1
Clemson	15.5	50	3	2
Kerr	15	65	2	6
Rosher	7	32	1	0
Gould	6	62	0	1
Love	2	6	0	0
Second Innings.				
Kerr	4	33	0	1
Clemson	5	22	0	2
Holman	2	25	0	0

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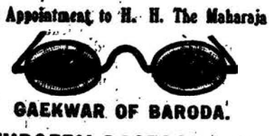

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PRESIDENCY CRICKET.

THE PARSI TEAM.

The following gentlemen have been selected to play for the Parsees against the Presidency XI. at Poona on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd September, 1913.

The team will leave Bombay from the Victoria Terminus on Sunday the 31st August, 1913, at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.).

1. Dr. H. D. Kanga, 2. Mr. J. S. Warden, 3. Mr D. Parekh, 4. Mr. J. Dillavia, 5. Mr. B. H. Mirza, 6. Mr. H. F. Mulla, 7. Mr. G. Meherhomji, 8. Mr. D. D. Driver, 9. Mr. D. K. Kapadia, 10. Mr. H. J. Vajifdar, and 11. Mr. J. Elchidana.

Reserve.—Mr. P. D. Chothia.
Umpire.—Mr. J. L. Billimoria.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Sussex defeated Gloucestershire at Brighton by 470 runs.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Middlesex beat Warwickshire at Birmingham by an innings and 37 runs.

Kent beat Hampshire at Dover by 158 runs.

Lancashire and Essex drew at Manchester, neither side scoring points.

Surrey gained the first-innings victory over Worcestershire at Worcester.

Mr. P. GUNPUT.
(Hindu Gymkhana.)

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE *vs.* MAHOMEDAN C. C.

The above match was played on the College ground on Saturday, the Elphinstonians winning by 6 wickets and 109 runs. The Mahomedan C. C. elected to bat first and scored 62 runs, to which their opponents replied with 171 for 4 wickets, Madan and Masani scoring 80 and 50 not out respectively. Scores:—

MAHOMEDAN CRICKET CLUB.
First Innings.

Shaikh, run out	3
Mandowala, c and b Madan	3
Shaik Papa, b Mehta	8
M. H. Naik, c Mehta, b Madan	0
Shaik Ali, run out	5
M.M. Attar, l-b-w, Dracup	13
Tybbji, c Dracup, b Mehta	0
Hassonali, c Madan, b Dracup	2
Abdul Kader, c Dracup, b Mehta	9
Abdulla, b Mehta	15
Curtay, not out	2
Extras	2
Total	62

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.
First Innings.

H. M. Madon, run out	11
T. A. Masani, not out	50
M. E. Netscher, run out	6
A. J. Doctor, b Mandowala	2
Y. A. Madan, b Shaikali	80
Prof. Anderson, did not bat.	
Prof. Dracup, not out	6
R. D. Mehta, N. B. Mehta, S. B. Modi, S. R. Desai, did not bat.	
Extras	16
Total	171

E. D. SASSOON & CO., C. C. vs. G. I. P. MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Played on Saturday on the Sassoon and Co.'s ground at Parel, the game resulted in a draw.

G. I. P. Mechanics' Institute.—W. Alcock, 9; C. Lillywhite, 0; Jim Paterson, 1; A. Williams, 0; F. Murray, 13; S. Paterson, 6; M. Murray, 0; A. Glandenine, 18; G. Reynolds, 4; A. Algar, 8; J. Paterson, (not out) 17; extras, 2; total 78.

E. D. Sassoon & Co., C. C.—M. V. Tolat, 10; J. Souza, 8; N. A. Khodaji, 6; B. D. Benjamin, 0; M. D. Pal, 18; Nissim Misry, 15; Meyer David (not out), 5; M. Saul, S. Ezekiel, J. Daniel and A. Judah did not bat; total, 62.

B. I. TRUST C. C. vs. GOVT. TELEGRAPH C. CLUB.

This match was played on the Marine Lines Maidan ground on the 23rd August, and resulted in a win for the B. I. Trust C. Club by 6 runs and 6 wickets. Scores:—

The Govt. Telegraph C. Club.—Rodrigues, 0; Castell, 2; Francis, 7; Soaris, 0; D. Silva, 4; Greene, 0; Edwards, 4; D. Smidt, 0; Woolen, 0; L. D. Souza, 4; Braganza, not out 1; extras, 2; total, 24.

The B. I. Trust C. Club.—Prabhawalker, 13; R. Sorabji, 3; W. Humphrey, 6; A. Shroff, not out 3; M. Byramji, 0; C. H. Chandarana not out 5; J. P. Orr, E. B. Bharucha, B. B. Desai, M. H. Rana and J. T. Burge did not bat; total 30.

POONA RACES.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

SOME MORE LARGE DIVIDENDS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

POONA, Aug. 23.

There was quite a good attendance again to-day when an earlier start had to be made owing to a long card of eight events. Till immediately after the seventh race the weather was fine, but then a heavy shower bgan to fall which, with failing light, made it difficult to see the horses even when near the stand, and made the rush for conveyances more unpleasant than usual.

No rider secured more than his share of wins, Brown as two weeks ago only managing to place ones, the various successful ones being Captain Meynell, Mr. J. H. Crawford, Ruiz, A. and T. Ferguson, Hoyt, Ames and Sampson, the last named a new arrival this Season. He won easily enough on The Winner, but his finish on Hilarity has made a good impression. Hill was not riding, beng under suspension for this one day owing to the dissatisfaction of the Stewards with regard to his riding of Chechan in the Dhond Plate last week.

In three instances, Lord Roseberry, Sparrow Hawk and Martha, punters as a whole managed to find the winner, but otherwise they were rather wide of the mark. Returns of Rs. 339½, 879 and 145½ suffice to shew how unexpected were some of the results. Except in two races, huge fields were out, which materially added to the difficulty of making selections, and though the card was quite long enough it might easily have been longer by splittting up such a number of entrants into three instead of two.

There were three falls, luckily none of them at all serious. Capt. Jackson once more came down with Terra Firma in the Steeplechase, but landed well and was on his feet at once. Zammil and Young Greenhalgh parted company with Purity and Royalist respectively, but as both misfortunes took place at the gate and not during races no damage was done.

Two divisions of the Novice Plate opened the day, and, though a Terms race for Maiden Arabs should be comparatively easy to solve, the first was an upset. On the strength of a track gallop, Dhaidan was favourite but never flattered at any part, neither did Ghalib, who shewed form at Kirkee, and Ata Allah had to put up with second place to Mercy. Ames rode a nice race on the latter, coming up in good time to beat the former just as he had disposed of Savod and Agent, who made the early running. Better known as Favil Beg, Mercy has always been a smart sprinter and ran well in Bombay even when badly out of the gate, so it is a surprise to see him land such long odds. Whilst congratulating the owner, one regrets to hear that his smart little pony, Burg, hit himself on the track and has had to be thrown out of work.

On his performance in the first race of the season, Lord Roseberry was favourite for the second from Kader Beg, though neither have shewn as good form as President. The betting was, however, correct. Biglig shews some promise, being prominent for some time with a heavy weight then Kader Beg gave his backers hopes only to be quite decisively beaten at the finish by Lord Roseberry. Small Diamond beat President for a place and Beethoven should improve on his shewing as he was rather badly interfered with as he put his run in.

All but one accepting, sixteen started in the closed race over a mile and an unknown quantity in a whippy looking English filly. Miss Drake was heavily backed from Sholto, Bambino and Airman. She secured a place, but had no chance with the first two, who made an admirable race of it. With her light weight, Topsail was reasonably enough taken to the front, but the wisdom of taking Airman past her is doubtful, as not only had he nearly three stones more to carry but has a turn of speed for the finish. He looked all over a winner at the three furlongs, when Topsail tried to run up to him, and again a little later when Bambino passed the mare and challenged the leader. It was, however, a case of a stayer against a sprinter, and the further they went the better was it for Bambino. Only fifty yards from home did the distance tell on Airman. He was being ridden here, and Bambino managed to wear him down to win an exciting finish. This is a good double for the winner added to his previous bracket in the Steeplechase. It was also the first leg of another double for Mr. Crawford, whose brother has quite established himself as a capable G. R.

Whereas nineteen and eighteen started in the first two races, twenty-three started in the second and sixteen in first division of the Satara Plate. In the former some thought it too much to expect a new horse to win against old ones with top weight, but Sparrow Hawk was quite equal to the occasion; Iron Chest and Welcome (late Ghalyum) being the disappointments. As usual, Welcome was at once out in front, only being able to keep there till the turn, where Grey Ghost and Duhallow were also done with. It then looked as though Harry Johnson had the race in hand but whereas Occident, who could do no good up-country, just beat him he only narrowly saved his place from Maidania. Sparrow Hawk was lucky to find an opening along the rails, and, with Ruiz riding his favourite race, shot out to win decisively.

Turning to the second division of this race, Baloz was thought a good thing only to find inches tell against him added to his weight. Purity created something of a sensation by getting rid of his jockey and indulging in a few canters between the nine and ten furlong posts. As he was caught, the field went away and the winner getting clear of his field was never caught. Rain and lack of light, as mentioned before, prevented people from seeing much of the race. This is decidedly the best race this horse has run, though it must be remembered that when Sunspot beat him he was eased.

If the actual finish was not as exciting as last time, the Steeplechase again provided a capital race with its many changes in positions. Taking a line through Utopian, Better Luck and Martha should have been well matched, but there was still the question as to how Terra Firma would have finished had he stood up the last time. Favouritism at first rested with Better Luck, but later with Martha. Pulling hard, Martha was allowed to lead her field and took the water well ahead, but within about five furlongs Terra Firma took it up and the mare was wisely eased alongside Better Luck behind Rob Roy and Bulloo. There was not a great deal in it, and the 4 were about level as they took the water a 2nd time, Utopian and Astrologer half a dozen lengths behind, out making this up at about the mile, where Terra Firma and Bulloo had gone on some eight lengths ahead of Martha. Here Rob Roy had had about enough, and Better Luck none too fresh after jumping very poorly, hitting several jumps hard and losing quite a length at each. Though a considerable gap separated them from the leaders, Martha and Utopian were right in the picture playing a waiting game. This was evident when they ran up to Bulloo between the half mile and three furlongs, the latter being left in the lead when Terra Firma came on his nose and luckily let Capt. Jackson down lightly. At the last lap the three were about level, Martha slightly to the good and Better Luck making a final effort on the inside. When asked the question as they entered the rails, however, Martha stricked away and won from Utopian with some ease, after a nicely judged race by Capt. Meynell. We have now about gauged the form of all but Terra Firma. The manner in which he was moving suggests again that he would have been thereabouts at least, but he seems a very uncertain lapper as he nearly came down at the very first fence.

Though in the first division a number of important scratchings took place, the Ascot Plate brought out a deal of class. Only six went out amongst the better lot and on his showing under big weights in Bangalore, cured of his inclination to run out, Coat of Arms was made favourite at about 5 to 2 on from Pretty Good Sort, Bombastic and Hilarity. The race was a very good one, Pretty Good Sort naturally asked to take her light weight to the front with Dalmatia. The latter lasted six furlongs, when Hilarity and Bombastic passed her with Coat of Arms outside. For a moment it looked as though the last two would fight it out, but Pretty Good Sort had still a bit in hand and was just able to keep to the good of Hilarity by a short head. Thus the big American Chestnut has once more succumbed when he meets real class even receiving weight, but he nevertheless must have improved a good deal. Hilarity ran a good mare and Dalmatia gives great promise, as when known as Merry Spinner it was very doubtful whether she would stand work.

A dozen went out for the second division St. Gilgen fancied to reverse the previous order with Solution, Vic's Pride also fancied. This race takes little description as Wayward and Wild reminded us that she had won in the best of company by winning easily all the way. Being impatient, she is always allowed to run on in front irrespective of weight. When at the distance Solution and Vic's Pride caught her the former promised a third win, but for some reason or other the leader had been taken hold of and she came again as she liked. St. Gilgen disappointed badly after coming up well at the turn and Vic's Pride failing to stay Valerius secured a place in front of Flying Fish, who must be coming on. Though these divisions have been made to give the mediocre lot a chance, there is still a great difference between top and bottom weights.

Two extras remain before the Big Meeting, when it is hoped there will be a revival of interest, as the Special train was very poorly patronised.

Following are full details:—

A NOVICE PLATE.—Division I.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Maiden Arab ponies 14 hands and under—W. I.

Distance.—About 5 furlongs.

Capt. S. J. Donovan's MERCY, 8-2, Ames 1
Mr. N. Jehangir's ATA ALLAH, 8-8, Mujeed 2
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's SAOOD, 7-10, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. P. R. Naik's AGENT, 8-2, Southall 4

Also ran.—Peerage, 9-6; Turkish Spot, 9-0; Fyzabad, 9-0; Ghalib, 8-11; Miss Nagashi, 8-11; First King, 8-11; Sadil Malik, 8-8; Dhaidan, 8-8; Jehangir Shah, 8-5; Young Mooreed, 8-5; Prem, 8-2; Jack London, 7-13; Fareed, 7-10; Startler, 7-7; Royalist, 6-12, carried 7-4.

Betting.—Dhaidan was a steady favourite from Ghalib and Ata Allah, Sadil Malik and Agent next.

The race.—Greenhalgh came off Royalist at the start, Agent leading out to be soon passed by Saood, Ata Allah third and Mercy handy. As they came into the straight Agent showed signs of distress and Saood was clear of Ata Allah, but began to tire and Mercy on the outside came up with a run in hand and won a nice race by a length, a quarter of a length between next two and two lengths between third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 10 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 339½ on the winner, Rs. 111, 32 and 71½ on places.

(Winner trained privately.)

A NOVICE PLATE.—Division II.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Maiden Arab ponies 14 hands and under—W. I.

Distance.—About 5 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's LORD ROSEBERRY, 8-8, Ferguson 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s KADER BEG, 8-8, Brown 2
Mr. M. H. Sharaballi's SMALL DIAMOND, 8-5, Pratt 3
Mr. G. H. G. Ali's PRESIDENT, 7-10, Mujeed 4

Also ran.—Good Success, 9-6; Biglig, 9-3; Hurbia, 9-0; Turkish Guinea, 8-11; Beethoven, 8-11; Alwar, 8-11; Tagalie, 8-11; American Spot, 8-8; Nasirabad, 8-2; Flying Bird, 8-2; Safi, 8-2; German Guinea, 7-13; Dhahemsee, 7-4; Marigold, 7-4, carried 7-7.

Betting.—Lord Roseberry was a warm favourite with Kader Beg slightly shorter than President, then Good Success.

The race.—German Guinea and Marigold were very badly away, Biglig leading out. When they settled down, Kader Beg was in front from Biglig, Small Diamond, President and Lord Roseberry. As they turned the bend Biglig was done with, Kader Beg leading President outside with Lord Roseberry and Small Diamond close. About half a furlong from home Lord Roseberry was driven along and came up with fair ease to win by three-quarters of a length, half a length next and a neck between third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 10 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 23½ for a win, Rs. 13, 17 and 244½ for places.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

THE HARRIS PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A handicap for Horses.

Distance.—1 mile.

Mr. J. Crawford's BAMBINO, 10-5, Mr. J. H. Crawford 1
Mr. Fortnum Lang's AIRMAN, 10-12, Capt. Beaumont 2
Capts. D. French and A. W. Molony's MISS DRAKE, 9-0, Ferguson 3
Major F. C. Stratton's TOPSAIL, 8-0, Southall 4

Also ran.—Beroll, 11-10; Highwood, 10-10; Burrower, 10-7; Sholto, 10-3; Iaddi, 9-12, carried 10-1; Silverbolt, 9-7; Off Side, 9-7, carried 9-10; Ballysand, 9-6; Lady Voyou, 9-5, carried 9-7; Boatsong, 9-5, carried 9-6; Pewter, 8-2, carried 8-3; Symbol, 8-0, carried 8-13.

Betting.—Sholto was at first favourite, but then passed by Miss Drake, Bambino third and Airman close fourth.

The race.—A good start, Topsail, Highwood and Silverbolt showing, the Airman on the extreme outside dashed to the front and soon held a clear three lengths lead with Topsail a couple in front of Iaddi, who gave way to Miss Drake before the half mile and later to Bambino. When Topsail drew up at the turn she was held safe and Bambino closed on the outside. Airman appeared to have their measure, but Bambino gradually wore him down and won a close finish by a neck, a length and a quarter next and a length and a half between third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 46 2/5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 48 on the winner, Rs. 16, 17 and 14 on places.

(Winner trained by F. W. Fletcher.)

THE SATARA PLATE.—Division II.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A handicap for Arabs. Distance.—7 furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdass's SPARROW HAWK, 9-3, Ruis 1
Mr. J. Crawford's OCCIDENT, 7-7, Bullock 2
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's HARRY JOHNSON, 9-3, Mujeed 3
Mr. Yussuff bin Zaid's MAIDANIA, 8-1, Hazza 4

Also Ran.—British King 9-6, Guinea Merchant 9-6, Yanasib 9-5, Haify 9-2, Trustee 9-2, Duhallow 9-0, Welcome (late Ghalyum) 8-13, Last Chance 8-13, Gafal 8-10, Abdul Aziz 8-10, Iron Chest 8-10, Fado 8-6, Farash 8-5, Punjab 8-5, Guy Fawkes 8-5, Afzur Jung 8-1, Grey Ghost II. 7,4, Mars 7-0, Bund Garden 7-0, Carried 7-3.

Betting:—Sparrow Hawk remained in most demand all through from Iron Chest and Welcome, next Harry Johnson and Yanasib.

The Race.—First away was Welcome, to be joined by Grey Ghost II, who then went to the front with Duhallow and Harry Johnson liping next. At the half mile Welcome was again in front with Grey Ghost II. under the whip and dying away. Duhallow also had had enough at the turn, where Harry Johnson caught and passed the leader. He was all out, however, and a good race between him and Occident ensued with Maidania coming late outside, but Sparrow Hawk had a good bit in hand on the rails and came out to win by a length, neck between second and third, and third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 40 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 41 on the winner, Rs. 30, 29§, and 39§ on places.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

THE TALLY HO PLATE.

Distance.—About 2½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A Handicap Steeplechase for Horses which have not won a Flat race, Hurdle race or Steeplechase value Rs. 500 or over.

Mr. J. Crawford's MARTHA, 11-7, Capt. Meynell 1
Mr. Lush Wilson's UTOPIAN, 11-2, Owner 2
Mr. Eccles's BULLOO, 10-6, Captain Monteith 3
Mr. M. Rommel's BETTER LUCK, 11-7, Scott 4

Also Ran:—Terra Firma 10-11 (fell) Astrologer 10-0, Rob Roy 9-7. Carried 9-8.

Betting.—There was very little money at all, Better Luck at first favourite from Martha, then Terra Firma; a late run coming on Martha.

The Race.—Martha took a slight lead from Better Luck, Terra Firma, who nearly came down at the first, Bulloo and Rob Roy. At the water the leader was four lengths clear but Terra Firma ran up to her on rounding the bend on the left and led by a couple of lengths at the nine furlongs, Martha, Rob Roy, Better Luck and Bulloo following in order. At the seven furlongs Martha was eased to third and at the five another place back with Better Luck. On completing a round Terra Firma, Bulloo, Rob Roy and Martha were in a line from Better Luck and at the water Terra Firma and Bulloo at opposite sides were slightly ahead, Utopian and Astrologer six lengths behind the front bunch. Terra Firma was again clear at the nine furlongs from Bulloo, Better Luck, Rob Roy and Martha in that order and the other two began to close. The first two were level at the seven furlongs eight lengths ahead of Martha and Utopian. A good race promised, but at the half mile Terra Firma fell, leaving Bulloo a couple of lengths in front of Utopian and Martha, Better Luck four lengths further back. The three were level at the last turn, but at the last jump Martha held a slight lead and went on to beat Utopian comfortably by a length and a half, two next and three between third and fourth.

Time.—7 mins. 8 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 22½ on the winner, Rs. 15½ and 34 on places.

(Winner trained by F. W. Fletcher.)

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Division I.

Distance.—1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A handicap for Horses.

Mr. M. Goculdass's PRETTY GOOD SORT, 7-5, Hoyt 1
Mr. Kelso's HILARITY, 9-6, Sampson 2
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's BOMBASTIC, 9-0, Ruiz 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s COAT OF ARMS, 8-12, Brown 4

Also Ran.—Gunboat 9-10, Dalmatia (late Merry Spinner) 8-12.

Betting.—Coat of Arms was at an extremely short price, Pretty Good Sort next from Bombastic and Hilarity.

The Race.—Pretty Good Sort jumped out, in front by just over a length from Dalmatia closely attended by Bombastic and Hilarity, the last named then coming third. Near the three furlongs Bombastic ran level with Hilarity and outside them Coat of Arms was close. A splendid race ensued, the four being practically in a line, but Bombastic and Coat of Arms began to tire, and the other two going on Pretty Good Sort on the sails just managed to stay out by a short head, two lengths next and half a length between third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 44 2-5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 40½ on the winner, Rs. 28 and 57½ on places.

(Winner trained by J. Robinson.)

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Division II.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A Handicap for Horses. Distance.—1 mile.

Mr. T. M. Thaddeus's WAYWARD and WILD, 9-10 T. Ferguson..... 1
Mr. M. Goculdass's SOLUTION, 9-12, Ruiz 2
Mr. Gussy's VALERIUS, 9-2, A. Ferguson 3
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's FLYING FISH (late Tears), 9-11, Purtoosingh 4

Also Ran.—Hamara 9-12, Monaleen II. 9-9, Picnic 9-6, St. Gilgen 8-13, Vic's Pride 7-3, carried 7-4, Silver Memory 7-2, carried 7-3, Vancouver 6-3, Mordialloc 6-0, carried 6-11.

Betting.—Fairly even betting, St. Gilgen being favourite from Solution, then Vic's Pride, Valerius and Vancouver.

The Race.—Wayward and Wild was quickest away followed by Vic's Pride, but when they settled down Solution passed the latter with Monaleen lying fourth and St. Gilgen heading the next bunch. As they turned into the straight Solution and Vic's Pride came up level and slightly ahead of the previous leader with St. Gilgen appearing all out. At the half distance when Solution had Vic's Pride set, Wayward and Wild on the rails came again and repassing them won easily by a length and a half, Valerius finished strong two lengths behind Solution and a length in front of Flying Fish. Time.—1 min. 45 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 879 on the winner, Rs. 111, 19 and 34 on places.

(Winner trained by T. Ferguson (Senior.)

THE SATARA PLATE.—Division I.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A handicap for Arabs. Distance.—7 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s THE WINNER, 7-4, Sampson 1
Mr. Syed Rashid's SUNSPOT, 8-2, Pratt 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's FRANCE, 7-9, Ferguson 3
Mr. J. M. Mistry's THULFHA, 8-6, Ames 4

Also Ran.—Regent 9-2, Money Gold 9-1, Baloz 9-1, Lord Durham 8-12, Bravo 8-10, Terror 8-7, Parliament 8-7, Galiard 8-3, Purity 8-3, Sweden 7-11, Kaharaman 7-0, carried 7-8, Mysore 7-0, and carried 7-4.

Betting.—Baloz was made a warm favourite from Thulfha and France, then being Money Gold, Purity and Sunspot.

The Race.—Purity got rid of Zammil and cantered back to the ten furlong post where, after some time, he was caught as the others were let go. A heavy shower had begun to fall, and light being bad it was difficult to see them till near home. The winner got away in front of Thulfha and France, taking a lead of about four lengths. France passed Thulfha but could make no impression on the leader, Sunspot coming too late to trouble the Winner, who got there easing up by two lengths, half a length between next two and neck between third and fourth.

Time.—1 min. 38 1/5 secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 145½ for a win, Rs. 57, 48 and 28½ for places.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Bustomjee.)

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POONA RACES.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

To be run on Wednesday, 27th August.

Entry closed at 4 p.m., on Friday, 22nd August, 1913.

THE SUMMER PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's br e m Dalmatia late Merry Spinner (aged).
Mr. F. M. Garda's b e m Lumination (aged).
Mr. F. M. Garda's b e g Chobham (aged).
Mr. F. M. Garda's b e g Macann (5 years).
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Ulte (aged).
Zamindar of Sivagiri's b aus g Vics Pride (6 years).
Zemindar Mr D B Captain's bl e m Sugar Loaf (4 years).
H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus g Malmsey (aged).
Mr. M. Lakshmi Kantaraj Ur's ch aus g Borambil (6 years).
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's b e h Eustace (aged).
H. H. Yuveraja of Mysore's b e m Little Speed (5 years).
Mr. Kelso's br aus g Paul Pry (aged).
Mr. Kelso's br e m Russley Rose II. (4 years.)
Mr. R. R.'s b e h Kempion by Broomstick Kocarline (4 years).
R. R. S.' ch aus g Lithosian (5 years).
Mr. R. R. S.'s b aus g Lory Carlyon (aged).
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e m Madrina (4 years).
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Smirth (3 years).
Major F. C. Stratton's ch e m Monalen II. (5 years).
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P Mathuradass' b e m Polish by Poymelus—Ornamental (4 years).
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Borgie (5 years).
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Pretty Good Sort (aged).
Mr. Homi Bilimoria's b e g Hoppner (aged.)
Mr. W. Homer's ch aus g Lord Reay (aged).
Mr. J. C. Smith's b aus m Boomey (aged).
Mr. J Crawford's ch e m Lady Anne by Lord Edward—Amaross (6 years).
Mr. J. Crawford's b e g Glengarry (4 years).
H. H. Maharaja of Rewah's b aus L. Lanceolar (aged).
Mr. Goff's br aus h Starborn by Prudent King-Buddah (4 years).
Mr. L. K. Kapadia's ch e m Lady Douglas (aged).
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious (3 years).
Mr. Fortnum Lang's br e g Airman (5 years).
Mr. M. H. Jackson's br e g Boatsong (5 years).

THE ARAB MEDIUM PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h British King 13-3 (aged).
Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Kaharaman 14-0 (aged).
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's ch a h Master Bill 13-3¾ (aged).
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Sparrow Hawk (4 years).
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Gray (5 years).
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h German Silver (4 yeare).
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Good Success 14-0 (aged).
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Solar Star 13-3¾ (aged).
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Mexico 13-2½ (aged).
Mr. J. R. Raja's b a h Guinea Merchant (aged).
Mr. R. R. S.' b a h Iron Chest (4 years).
Mr. R. R. S.' b a h Mustapha (4 years.)
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h France (aged).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's bl a h Black Malik (5 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Noor-ul-malik (5 years).
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Semiramas (4 years).
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson (6 years).
Captain Goldie and Mr. Wilson's ch a h Haify (6 years).
Mr. A. R. Tahar's ch a h Afzur Jung (5 years).
Mr. Abdoola Mana's b a h Bund Garden 13-2¾ (aged).
Aga Cochick Shah's ch a h Tulwar (4 years).
Mr. W. Homer's b a h Last Chance (aged).
Major F. B. Prideaux's b a h Young Hyderi (3 years).
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h Sunspot (6 years).
Mr. N. Begmahomed's b a h Mysore (aged).
Mr. J. M. Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic (aged).
Mr. A. A. Rehman's b a h Yungi Dunya (5 years).
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h English Mail (4 years) by wire.
Mr. Heath's br a h Trustee (aged.)
Mr. A. M. Hasan's g a h Welcome late Ghalyum (aged).
Mr. Hassan Madar's b a h Mars 13-3¾ (6 years).

THE HADAPSUR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's, g a h British King 13-3.
Mr. A. S. Oomer's, g a h Kaharawan 14-0.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's ch a h Master Bill, 13-3¾.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's, ch a h Minerva, 13-3.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's b a h Sir Knight 14-0.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's bl a h Zigomar 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass' b a h Baloz 13-3¾.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Solar Star 13-3¾.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b a h Temebreuse 13-3¾.
Mr. Ahmed Dakeel's g a h Lot 13-2¼.
Mr. J. R. Raja's ch a h Guined Mohur 14-0.
Mr. R. R's. g a h Abdul Malik 13-2¾.
Mr. R. R's. g ah Pendil 13-3½.
Mr. R. R's. ch a h Shot Silk 13-2¾.
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's b a h Lookman 14-0.
Mr. Ali Bin Taleb's b a h Real 14-0.
Mr. Ali Bin Taleb's b a h Moorshid 14-0.
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's br a h Raspberry 13-3½.
Mr. A. W. Essa and Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Bahlool 14-0.
Capt. Goldie and Mr. Wilson's g a h Sweden 13-3.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Fado 13-2½.
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's g a h Tezab 13-2¾.
Thakor Saheb of Limbdi's g a h Gregua 13-1¼.
Mr. Yussuff bin Zaid's g a h Maidania 13-3½.
Mr. A. K. Dakayel and Abdul Aziz McKenzie's g a h Grey Ghosts 13-3.
Mr. Jassim M. Essa's g a h Baldwin 13-2¾.
Mr. G. H. G. Ali's b a h Authority 14-0.
Mr. J. Crawford's b a h Occident 13-3.
Mr. D. Framji's bl a h Yoing Majub 14-0.
Mr. Eastwood's g a h Dilkush 13-3½.
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's ch a h Beethoven 13-3¾.
Mr. Lion's b a h Thank You 13-3.
Mr. Karsondass Govindjee's ch a h Best Chance 13-3.
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h Mat-hat-Baig 13-2½.
Mr. Mirza Nazir Beg's g a h Beynazeer 13-3½.
Major F. B. Prideaux's bl a m Miss Nagashi 13-3½.
Mr. Robert's b a h Ream 13-1½.
Mr. Lion's b a h Tofic Pasha 13-3½.
Mr. Dara Cowasji's b a h Gafal 13-2.
Mr. Mahomed Esmail's g a h Peerage 14-0.
Mr. R. J. Barsiwalla's b a h Dhahemsee 13-2.

CLOSED RACES.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Lt.-Col. A. S. Arnold and Capt. J. S. Mowat's ch aus g Highwood (aged).
Mr. P. Hannyngton's br aus g J. P. (6 years).
Mr. D. Blythis br aus m Leehalme Roselyn (aged).
Captain Goldie and Mr. Wilson's ch e m Princess IV (6 years).
Captain Goldie and Mr. Wilsons ch br aus g Deputy (aged).
Thakar Zarawar Singh's b aus g Silverbolt (aged).
Major F. C. Stratton's ch e m Monaleen II. (5 years).
Major F. C. Stratton's b e m Topsail 14-1½ (aged).
Capt. Kemvorthy's bl aus g. Sholto (aged).
Mr. W. Priestley's b aus g Portland Lad (6 years).
Mr Welmans br aus g Ballysand (5 years).
Mr. J. Crawfords ch e g Double clim (4 years).
Mr. J. Crowford's b e g Jungle Law (4 years).
Mr. Goff's br aus h Starborn (4 years).
Captain H. Meynell's b e m Miller's daughter late Lady Penn by Pericles mare by Mac Mohan 14-1¼ (aged).
Mr. Fortnum Lang's br e g Airman (5 years).
Mr. M. H. Jackson's br e g Boatsong (5 years).
Capt. E. Corbould Warren's b aus g Iaddi (aged).

THE ADEN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. G. O. Thomas' ch a h Prince Charlie 13-3.
Messrs Lee and Whitaker's ch a g Rockbarton 14-2.
Mr. R. A. Jenkin's g a h Sadee Begg 13-2½.
Mr D'Arcy's ch a g Munsoor Beg 13-3½.
Mr. D'Arcy's ch a g Arnood 13-3½.
Major J. G. Greig's b a g Castaway 13 3½.
Mr. J. Crowford's b a h Occident 13-3.
Major F. B. Prideaux's bl a m Miss Nagashi 13 3½.
Major F. B. Prideaux's b a h Young Berlin 14 1¾.
Major F. B. Prideaux's b a h Young Hyderi 14-0¾.
Major F. B. Prideaux's ch a m Berlin girl 14-1½.
Major J. H. M. Davie's b a h Morley 14-1½.
Major J. H. M. Davie's b a h Principal 14-0½.
Major J. H. M. Davie's Little King 13-3½.
Mr. J. Crawford's g a h The Tetrarch 14-0.
Col. W. R. Marshall's b a h Wrack 14-0.
Capt. S. J. Donovan's b a h Burg 13-2½.
Capt. S. J. Donovan's ch g h Mercy 13-2½.
Capt. Monteith Messrs Greenshields and Eeles' ch a h Wait and Look 14-0½.
Major E. Fetherstongaugh's ch a h Duhallow 14-0½.
Mr. J. R. W. Grove's b a h Sidick 13-3½.
Mr. J. R. W. Grove's g a h Dawood 14-1.
Capts. A. W. Molony and S. S. Hayne's ch a h Aden 13-3½.
Capt. H. Meynell's ch a h Sir Edward 13-3½.
Capt. H. Meynell's b a h Verney 14-0.
Mr. Forman's b a h Fyzabad 14-0.
Mr. Forman's ch a h Nasirabad 13-3.
Captain Martin's ch a g Nimar 13-3½.

THE ST. LEGER.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Shogun has been scratched for the St. Leger.

GOLF NOTES.

It seems that all the Golf competitions which have been arranged for the monsoon months are to be spoilt by weather conditions. In no previous year has the Bombay Golf course been in such a poor state as it has been during the last two months. When a fortnight ago a break occurred it was thought golf would once more be played under pleasant conditions but on Thursday last when the weekly handicap was played off it was rather more damp than usual as it rained during the whole of the competition. The result was bad returns and very little competition, at any rate in the senior class. This was unfortunate as there was quite a good entry, fifteen in the senior and twenty-three in the junior class. Nicholson won the former with a poor return of 45 and only three others sent in any returns at all, most of the competitors returning to the Gymkhana before they had completed half the round. The juniors were more sporting and quite a number, fifteen to be accurate, made returns. Grafton and Fraser, with handicaps of nine and seven respectively tieing for the first place with nett scores of 40. This is the last competition for the present, as with the exception of a club match, Scotland v. the World, to be played next Thursday, no further competition will take place until the annual golf week about the beginning of October. I anticipate Scotland will not have matters all their own way.

The second round of the Golfers Cup has now been completed. Most of the scratch players have been defeated, Nicholson, Jessop, Lattey and Innes Ker being the only ones left in. Jessop had a close game with Longbottom, defeating him on the last green. Lattey disposed of Kuss easily by 4 and 3, and Innes Ker had a close match with Lockhead who was receiving two strokes, only winning by one up. Cherry who defeated Coombs by 2 and 1 was playing a steady game and won his match on the eighth green where he laid his opponent a stymie. Curry, the present holder of the cup, suffered defeat at the hands of Sitwell who won 2 and 1.

The following are the results:—

W. H. Collins (-9) beat W. A. Cruden 3 and 2.
J. W. Jessop (-1) beat J. Longbottom 1 up.
H. P. T. Lattey (scr) beat C. A. Rees (scr.) 4 and 3.
W. Fraser (-7) beat R. M. Gray (-2) 3 and 1.
J. O. E. Graflon (-9) beat A. Berginnaun (-7) 2 and 1.
M. Innes Ker (scr.) beat B. H. Lockhead (-3) 1 up.
T. H. Watts (-3) beat W. J. Burrows (-7) 4 and 3.
S. H. H. Sitwell (-2) beat J. E. Curry (-6) 2 and 1.
J. R. Landon W. O. Margolionth scratched.
J. A. Cherry (-5) beat E. S. Coombs (-1) 2 and 1.
M. F. Nicholson (-1) beat A. L. Clapham (-4) 1 up.
E. Hargreaves (scr.) beat S. N. Powell (-3) 2 and 1.
J. Herbertson (-5) beat T. H. Payne (-2) 4 and 2.
N. C. Barstow (-9) beat T. M. Begbie (-1) 1 up.
D. Forrest (-4) beat G. F. D. Tennant (-2) 4 and 3.
N. B. Macbeth (-3) beat W. H. Hughes (-8) 4 and 3.

The Irish professional Championship was won by M. Moran, the Royal Dublin professional. This is his fifth victory and on this occasion he put up a remarkable performance. Pat O'Hare led the field with an aggregate of 243 at the end of the third round Moran having taken 249. Both of them took the same number of strokes for the first nine holes of the fourth round, so that Moran had to make up six strokes on the last nine. He did these last time in 36 and won the championship with 324, two strokes better than O'Hare, who spoilt his chance by taking 14 strokes for two holes.

The regulation charge of one penny per day lately introduced on the Jubilee Course at St. Andrews has proved a great success, but visitors frequently express surprise at the lowness of the charge. Locally the principal ground of complaint is that insufficient consideration is given to residents who are not rate payers. This matter however is to be further considered but taken as a whole the working of the tariff at St. Andrews is voted a success by both visitors and residents.

BOXING INJURY.

NEW LEGISLATION AGAINST THE SPORT IN BELGIUM.

Immediately after the boxing match at Ghent between Carpentier and Bombardier Wells, a member of the Belgian House of Representatives introduced a Bill punishing with a fine or imprisonment any bodily injury inflicted in such encounters, which were declared to be barbarous.

Parliament having no leisure to discuss and pass such a Bill, the Minister of Justice has virtually made it law (says the "Daily Telegraph" Brussels correspondent) by ordering all the magistrates to prosecute pitilessly all participators in boxing matches for any bodily harm inflicted, thus assimilating the sport of boxing to a criminal assault.

NURSE RECOVERS.

JILTED LOVER'S MAD ACT.

ASSAILANT'S DEATH.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTA, Aug. 23.

The European who shot a nurse outside the hospital in Calcutta died late last night. His name is A. H. Bredee and he was employed in a Calcutta mercantile firm. The nurse's name was Rita Rae, also a European, but she is recovering. It appears that Bredee halted his motor car opposite the Eden Hospital, which adjoins the Medical College Hospital. As he was leaving the car, Miss Rae accompanied by Miss Reilly and a man passed through the gate. Bredee then rushed up and seizing Miss Rae, drew a revolver and shot her in the head, and then he shot himself through the temple. The bullet was extracted from Miss Rae but Bredee died despite an operation without recovering consciousness.

Bredee was otherwise known as Henry. He was formerly a dealer in hides but for the last five years was employed as a jute expert in the firm of Messrs. Stuart Dott and Co. For some time past Bredee had been paying attentions to Miss Rae, but for two months there had been some difference which culminated in the tragedy.

POONA GYMKHANA CLUB.

Open Challenge Lawn Tennis Tournament, 1913.

To be played off between 25th August and 5th September, 1913.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

Seddon vs. Clayton; Molony vs. Lucas; Martin vs. Sherbrooke and Hayne vs. Arthur.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Robinson and Hayne bye Malony and Lucas vs. Sherbrooke and Capt. Donovan.

Weldon and Meade vs. Seddon and Hill.

Clayton and Arthur bye.

LADIES' SINGLES.

Mrs. Atkinson vs. Mrs. Forbes Tulloch and Miss McIver vs. Mrs. Robinson.

LADIES' DOUBLES.

Miss McIver and Miss J. McIver vs. Mrs. Cumming and Miss Sutherland.

Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Forbes Tulloch vs. Mrs. Beale and Mrs. Atkinson.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Mrs. Robinson and Arthur bye. Mrs. Forbes Tulloch and Wynne vs. Miss J. McIver and Sherbrooke.

Miss M. McIver and Hayne vs. Mrs. Cumming and Robinson. Miss Sutherland and Clayton bye.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

SIX-A-SIDE CUP FINAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, August 23.

Before a phenomenal crowd on the Dalhousie Ground, which was in a wretched condition, were played the semi-finals and final of the "Indian Daily News six-a-side Football Competition." The Chief Justice presided and His Excellency the Governor graciously honoured the tournament with his presence for half an hour.

The King's Own "A" vs. the Black Watch "B" produced an interesting contest, the former winning by 2 goals and a corner to 1 goal, (or 11 points to 5). In the other semi-final, much was expected of the Mohan Bagans, but they were beaten by the King's Own "B" by 2 goals and 2 corners to 1 goal and 4 corners, (or 17 points to 9). The "A" and "B" teams of the King's Own met in the final in which the "A" team just won by a corner. The actual scores were 3 corners to 2 or 3 points to 2. After the usual cheerings the cup was presented to the victors. Each player received a silver minature of the cup, which was presented by Messrs. B. H. Smith and Company, and the runners-up received each a silver medal. The ground was decorated with flags and festoons and the band of Black Watch was in attendance.

CORONATION CINEMA

The Coronation Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, has been attracting crowded houses this week, as the management have carefully catered for the artistic public. The star film is "Fatality," a thrilling drama, strong in human interest and rich in profoundly impressive episodes. It tells the story of tragedy arising from human ficklenes. The film maintains throughout a high pitch of interest. The usual abundance of comics conclude the performance.

Mrs. S. P. O'Donnell on return from leave will resume charge of the Judicial Secretaryship to the U. P. Government, next week at Naini Tal. Mr. W. J. Burkitt who has been officiating in the appointment, will be placed on special duty in connection with the preparation of materials for the next visit of the Public Services Commission.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

A pleasant and novel addition to the programme here this week is a pantomime Act by the Excelsior trio. It is a very pretty little dancing scena, capitally conceived and charmingly executed. The French ballet dancers Midlle Benzoni and Midlle Dorion remain at the Excelsior for another week, which is positively their last.

The fourth part of the 'Satan' is in many respects the most striking of the serious. Here we see Satan at work in the modern industrial world, bringing havoc wherever he goes. Nothing would be stronger than the acting of the great Italian actor who is in the leading role. The variety of facial expressions is simply marvellous. It is a film in which there are many striking scenes and an enormous sum must have been spent on the production of this remarkable film.

There are several other interesting and amusing films and Pathe's "Gazzete" gives us a variety of interesting news pictures from Europe. The performances will be given at the usual times on and after Tuesday next.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMATOGRAPH.

The management of the America-India Cinematograph are to be congratulated on presenting another fine programme. The star film "Lady Godiva", which is after the famous poem by Lord Tennyson, engrosses the attention of the spectators from start to finish. It is especially interesting in view of the fact that even up to recently an annual pageant, in which a young woman enacted the part of Lady Godiva, was held at Coventry in commemoration of the traditional event which has made that city famous in old English history. The story was immortalised by Tennyson in his well-known poem and the film gives an accurate rendering of his stately verses. "Thellys' Heart" is another fine film drama, while the comic element is supplied by the film in which that inimitable picture-comedian "Wiffles" appears with his side-splitting comics.

HORNBY ROAD BLAZE.

FIRE TEMPLE SAVED.

RS. 40,000 DAMAGES.

On Saturday night a priest of the Wacha Fire-Temple, situated opposite the J. N. Petit Institute, on Hornby Road, got up from his bed shortly after midnight to say his prayers when he noticed that the building odjoining the Fire-Temple, a three-storied house occupied by shops and offices, was on fire. He at once communicated with the Fort Fire Brigade station, about 50 yards from the Fire-Temple, and the Fort fire-engine, under Mr. Williams, promptly arrived on the scene. Other fire stations were also communicated with and the Colaba fire-engine, under Mr. Wheting, and the Mandvi, Bhuleswar, Haines Road, and Gawalia Tank Road fire-engines, all came to extinguish the outbreak. All the engines set out vigorously to control the fire, under the direction of Mr. T. C. Greenop, the chief officer of the Fire Brigade, operated on the fire from advantageous positions and after about one hour's strenuous exertions succeeded in entirely extinguishing the fire. It was on the well directed and sustained efforts of the Brigade men that the danger was averted as a strong breeze was blowing at the time which might have easily spread to the adjoining Fire-Temple. Mr. Williams, of the Fort Fire Brigade station, noticing the danger on his arrival immediately directed a hose to play on the part of the building abutting the Fire-Temple which undoubtedly would otherwise have shared the same disastrous fate.

The priests of the Fire-Temple at first objected to firemen entering the temple on religious grounds, but soon saw that there was no other way to save the temple. People living in the locality, who are mostly Parsis, were panic-striken and came out on the scene of the fire in large numbers.

The building, which is owned by Mr. N. J. Gamadia and Mr. Bhabha, Trustees of the Pherozbai Dadabai Wacha Charity Fund, is insured. The damage to the building is estimated at about Rs. 10,000. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

The building is wholly tenanted by several offices and the total damage to the goods of the tenants is estimated at from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000. The following are the names of tenants:—

Ground Floor.—The English Stores and the General Mart.

First Floor.—Messrs. Cooper and Company, and Messrs. John Lamonen.

Second Floor.—Messrs. Sorabji Manekji, Messrs. Gulam Hussein B. Khadulla, Messrs. Dastoor and Company, and the Aberdeen Oil Company.

Third Floor.—Messrs. Bambot and Company, and Messrs. Sorabji and Fity.

Only the General Mart has been insured with Messrs. Volkart Bros., and the damage sustained by them is estimated at Rs. 8,500. The damage to the English Stores is estimated at Rs. 7,000 and to Messrs. Cooper and Company at Rs. 8,000.

BANDRA COCAINE CASE.

LARGEST SEIZURE IN BOMBAY.

MAXIMUM PUNISHMENT AWARDED

Mr. G. R. Dabholkar, resident magistrate of Bandra has disposed of the case in which Excise-Inspector McLaughlin of Salsette charged Hassan Mia, a Mahomedan residing in Nanpada, a village near Bandra, with being in possession of 67,200 grains of cocaine worth about Rs. 12,600, without a license.

The facts of this case have already been reported. In consequence of certain information received, Mr. Honner, Assistant Collector of excise, Thana and Colaba districts, issued certain orders to Mr. McLaughlin, who with Inspector Gonsalves, proceeded to the house of the accused on the night of the 29th ultimo and in the presence of a panch searched his house. There in a wooden box they found concealed under wearing apparel six zinc tins each containing five or six packets of cocaine and also a large bundle containing cocaine, which weighed 140 ounces. The accused, who was working as a fitter in the Fazulbhoy Mills, was not present at the time but he was arrested the next morning.

The accused's defence was that the cocaine was kept in his box by some unknown person or persons while he was away from home on the night in question.

After a protracted trial, His Honour, in delivering his judgment, said the evidence clearly established the guilt of the accused and remarked that it was impossible for the accused to be in possession of cocaine valued at Rs. 12,600 unless he was a tool in the hands of some wealthy cocaine smuggler. The quantity of cocaine seized was very large, in fact it was the largest haul ever made in the Bombay Presidency, and the accused could not be let off with a fine. The circumstances of the case required that the maximum penalty provided by the act should be inflicted and His Honour, accordingly, sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

His Honour then added that the Court desired to place on record its high sense of appreciation of the detective ability, zeal and promptitude shown by the excise officers concerned.

AFTERMATH OF A FEAST.

FIVE HINDUS BOUND OVER.

On Saturday, at the Mazagaon Police Court, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, fined five Hindus Rs. 30 each and ordered them to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace for a period of six months, for being members of an unlawful assembly and for causing a disturbance on a public road.

The five prisoners who resided in a chawl at Arthur Road, were with seven others, who resided in a chawl at De Lisle Road, prosecuted by Inspector Newby. It was said that on the 8th instant these five, with several others, went to the De Lisle Road chawl, threw stones at the rooms of the other seven and assaulted them and some women. The police came on the scene and arrested all the twelve.

Mr. Dastur, who defended the De Lisle Road accused, said that as his clients did not attend a feast given by the eighth accused Maruti, he brought the four others with him and assaulted his clients and their families.

The defence put forward by Mr. Athavale, who defended the other five accused, was that Maruti went to ask for the money he had advanced to one of the seven accused, when the others assaulted him and the four other accused went to rescue him.

His Lordship acquitted the seven De Lisle Road accused, believing their defence, and sentenced the other five as stated above.

"FAIR SCOP."

Chicago's twelve women constables have been sworn in.

Chief McWeeny, in addressing the women (according to the "Daily Telegraph" New York correspondent), gave them the following list of dont's:—

Don't stretch the truth.
Don't be too stern; have compassion.
Present all cases fairly and squarely.
Don't be nosey.
Don't complain about long hours.
Don't use too much force in making arrests.
Don't talk more than is necessary; let your commanding officers do most of the talking.

One of the youngest recruits explained with a burst of enthusiasm, "This is all just lovely. I'm simply dying to pinch someone."

"That's just the sort of trouble I expected with some of you new cops," said McWeeny. "Don't be too eager to pinch anybody in the park, but use your woman's intelligence. That's what you are here for."

Nurse Sister Miss Georgina Mary French has been permitted to resign the service with effect from the 27th August 1913.

TANJORE CONFERENCE.

EX-DEWAN ON BUREAUCRATIC RULE.

SERVICES COMMISSION AND SELF-GOVERNMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SHIYALI, Aug. 23.

At the seventh session of the Tanjore District Conference held to-day at Shiyali, Mr. V. P. Madava Rao, C.I.E., retired Dewan of Mysore, who presided, in his address dealt with the public services and said:—"We have the Royal Commission on Public Services going about the country. This, it is feared, may rather retard than forward the cause of Local Self-Government, which, as far as the industrial and commercial regeneration of the country is concerned, is more important than the question of giving a few more appointments in the Civil Service to the natives of India. The Royal Commission may divert the attention from the real needs of the country and postpone the introduction of self-rule in its full sense. There is an idea abroad that the Commission itself had its origin in the agitation of the European covenanted service to have its pay, power and privileges increased. This would seem to receive support from the recent speech of the Under-Secretary of State and the comments of the "Pioneer" upon it. However this may be, it bodes no good for the cause of self-government that the Under-Secretary of State has given his support to the cry that the bureaucratic rule of the Civil Service is necessary for the protection of the masses. This is an old fallacy now carefully worked up to strengthen their case by the Anglo-Indian Civil Service. Until it is thoroughly exposed and exploded, there is no chance for real self-government in rural tracts. They say that a strong British element is necessary for maintaining British spirit and British character in the Government of the country and to secure efficiency. All these arguments may go down with the ignorant public in England, but cannot convince any who have seen and studied the conditions in India. It is highly desirable that an agency which has no faith in the capacity of people to manage their own affairs and tries to perpetuate its own autocratic rule should be set aside or gradually diminished, so as to make room for either unpaid volunteer agencies or local bodies to administer loyal matters."

A REACTIONARY POLICY.

Mr. Madhava Rao then referred to agriculture, land policy, and continued "Now, the question we have to put to the Secretary of State in all seriousness is whether the democratising process begun by Lord Morley is to be continued and extended, or whether we are to go back to the bureaucratic rule, leaving it to the district officer to decide as to how far he shall share his increased power with so-called voluntary assistants? We are not oblivious of the fact that Britishers have a stupendous task before them in the governance of this vast continent and their difficulties have not been lessened by the events of the past few years. But this would not justify the reactionary policy foreshadowed in the speech of the Under-Secretary of State. We are sure that such cannot be the real policy to be adopted. It was sound instinct that led the Government of India to propose a scheme of complete autonomy for the different provinces. The Empire is composed of the provinces differing from each other as regards the stages of advancement attained and the preparedness for self rule. The fact that some of the provinces are backward and require a different treatment should not stand in the way of the British Government extending Local Self-Government to provinces which have long enjoyed the benefits of British administration and have given proofs of their fitness to receive it. We may claim that Madras is such a province. Leaving the question of provincial autonomy aside for the present, I think that as far as Local Self-Government in rural tracts is concerned we may assert with confidence that Madras may safely be granted this privilege."

BUILDING DISASTER.

MADURA HALL COLLAPSED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Aug. 23.

The "Madras Mail's" Madura correspondent telegraphs that considerable excitement has been caused by a portion of the southern and south-eastern side of the Victoria and Edward Hall which is in course of construction collapsing at about 12 o'clock noon to-day when several people were working there.

Upto now only two women and four men have been extricated from the debris.

Sonachelam Pillay and Engineer Subramania Sarma who are in charge of the construction work and one or two masons are searching the debris. No one else dares to go near, fearing a further collapse.

No one is able to say how many are still under the debris. Rao Bahadur Srivivas Rao, Dr. Frank Van-Allen, the Municipal Chairman, the Divisional Officer, the Town Sub-Magistrate, a Police Inspector, three Sub-Inspectors, an Assistant Surgeon and the Municipal Manager are on the spot rendering assistance in clearing the debris.

The injured have been sent to Hospital.

No loss of life is reported so far.

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31st July	"	52,35,000
31st December	"	1,04,00,000

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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

THE
Dallas Comedy Co.
Performance Commences
AT
9-30 P. M.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

COUTTS.—At The Priory, Ranikhet, 9th Aug. the wife of Captain Duncan Coutts, R.A.M.C., of a daughter.

MACDONALD.—At 47, Bentick Street, Aug. 9th to Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Macdonald, a daughter.

SMITH.—At Rockcliff, Mussoorie, 9th Aug. the wife of J. C. Smith, I.C.S., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BLUNT.—Aug. 22nd, at 24 Pali Hill Road, Bandra, William Arthur Blunt, late Inspector H. M.'s Customs, aged 67 years and 5 months. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing daughter and sons and a large circle of friends.

LEES.—At the P. G. Hosp., 8th Aug. Catherine, the beloved wife of the late A. Lees, aged 63 years.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Football, Rovers' Tournament Third Round: Durham Light Infantry v. Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Dallas Comedy Company's Farewell Performance, "Baby Mine," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.

Cricket Match at Poona: Lord Willingdon's XI vs. J. M. Patel's XI.

Public Debate. "That the Milk Supply should be Government Monopoly." Y. M. C. A. 9-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 27.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30. Poona 5th Extra Meeting.

THURSDAY, August 28.

Khandesh Press Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 31 Churchgate Street, 4-10.

Concert in the Cathedral High School, 9-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
August 25, 1913.

BENCH AND BAR.

At the dinner given to the Bench and Bar recently by the Fishmongers' company in the City of London, Lord Shaw, replying to the toast of the Bench and Bar, explained how the system which obtained in England of appointing judges from the Bar was immensely superior to that which obtained on the Continent, under which the Judges are members of a separate Civil Service. He drew a distinction between the functions of a magistrate and those of the superior courts of law. The "Law Times" prints his remarks on this subject as follows:—

He thought of liberty and of order in this country as complementary functions of our social life, and as kept together and unified by that justice which proceeded from the judicial realm. It meant that the side of order was to be more conserved by the magistrate, and the side of liberty more conserved by the highest in the land, but the testimony of the Bench was a surety that the thing called justice, so little material, yet so controlling of material forces, would be administered in this country by a power of an independence which might not bow to Royal favour, which would not bow to popular clamour, which would not bow even to the executive Government, but which throughout would consider that it had a higher and a nobler task, to conserve against them all that the community demanded, liberty of the subject which was concerned with order and which formed the peace and security of the people. As to the future, the Bench and the Bar were well associated in one toast. He did not think that any man who had gone through, as he had done, a fairly long life at the Bar, and then ascended to what was considered the easier task of the Bench—he did not think that any one well-experienced upon the subject would for one moment dream of substituting for the English system, which produced from the Bar the Bench, the Continental system, which brought up the Bench from the beginning as part of the Civil Service. It was because the Bar was in constant contact with human life; it was because the Bar acquired a breadth of view, a knowledge of the workings in individual and varied directions of life; it was because the Bar knew the forms of procedure, and their possibilities for good or evil; it was because these qualities went with them when they reached the Bench, that the Bench was made a representative part of it, grown from good stock. And might the time never come when judges would be foisted on this country who had not undergone that wholesome training. He remembered the great qualities of patience which prevailed when he was at the Bar, patience above everything, patience with the Bench itself, the patience exercised by the Bar, the patience exercised by the Bench. He did not think the Bench sufficiently acknowledged the patience of the Bar. He supposed he had come to the time when he must still continue to exercise patience—he owned that he had never had to exercise patience with the Bar. There was not one living day of his life when he did not feel grateful to the Bar of England and of Scotland for their learning, their assiduity, their helpfulness; and woe be to the man upon the Bench who thought he could do justice without that splendid and able help. Long might the Bar proposer!

We make no apology for this extensive quotation of Lord Shaw's remarks. The principles and practices, which this eminent jurist reiterates, are those which have earned for the British judiciary a world-wide fame for ability, independence and impartiality. But in this country these principles are not applied, and we are asked to believe that the Continental system, on which the secondary judiciary of the country is recruited, is a valuable and indispensable element, and that it would be a grave injury to the efficiency of our High Court benches, if they ceased to be "leavened" by the civilian judge. No one would venture to controvert Lord Shaw's statement that no one "well-experienced on the subject would for one moment dream of substituting for the English system, which produced from the Bar the Bench, the Continental system, which brought up the Bench from the beginning as part of the Civil Service," because the one is so in consonance with, and the other so opposed to, English instincts. Yet in India, where our responsibility for the administration of justice is perhaps the most solemn of the obligations laid upon us, we so far leave our English instincts behind, as to contemplate with equanimity a system that approximates more nearly to the Continental than the British. And, moreover, we have journals, like "The Pioneer," and even barrister judges of the High Court, urging that such alteration or reform as may take place should be in the direction of giving the Continental system the preference. Lord Shaw's dicta should serve as a timely reminder to such people in this country of how far we are from the English ideal, and, what is worse, how far some of us have receded from the desire, with which we should be inspired, to attain that ideal in India in its perfection. The aim should be gradually to approximate to a system which will ensure us the possession of an administration of justice free from the temptations to bow to Royal favour, popular clamour or the executive Government,—for some doubt exists in regard to at least one of these dangers under our present Continental system. Lord Shaw's tribute to the Bar, too, has a no less valuable application in this country, than his reassertion of the strength the recruitment of the Bench from that body gives to the former. As Lord Shaw says, it is because the Bar has been in constant contact with human life, has acquired the breadth of view which a knowledge of the workings in individual and varied directions of life, gives it, and, above all, because the Bar knows the forms of procedure and their possibilities for good or evil, and the great qualities of patience that it has to exercise, that it is able to give the English Bench, which becomes a representative part of it, a strength and power which other countries have envied. It is primarily to the Bar, therefore, that British justice owes its great name, and if we wish to make British justice in India what it ought to be we must apply as our working motto an inversion of Lord Shaw's pious hope that "might the time never come when judges would be foisted on this country who had not undergone that wholesome training."

"ORIENT AND OCCIDENT."

To judge by the denunciatory notices of Mr. Manmath C. Mullik's latest book in some of the conservative periodicals one would be led to infer that the author had put his finger on some freshly discovered weak spots in our "Imperial" administration. We find that the work consists of two chapters of tame, disjointed, heavily expressed, but truthful experiences. The third chapter is unmitigated padding which the book would have been much better without. It professes to give parallel illustrations of Eastern and Western Schools of thought covering a third of the volume. The Eastern quotations are mostly from Sanskrit, which are conspicuous neither as parallelisms nor illustrations of anything in particular. Where the writer goes beyond his Sanskrit, that is beyond his legitimate depth, he runs the risks attending upon ill-informed persons undertaking such a task. For instance he has a citation from "Persian Zend Avesta," which cannot be Persian, is not Zend, and has little bearing on Avesta. And why does a cultured Bengali write his Sanskrit in the uncouth alien alphebet of the Romans? Why does he imitate the Westerners in discarding the indigenous script which is unrivalled in phonetic accuracy? So much for the last chapter of the book. The first two chapters are a string of paragraphs, which, if they convey nothing that was not known before, are a highly interesting *rechauffé* of the many engaging points of contact and clash between the East and the West. We must add that Mr. Mullik falls into the common mistake of using the terms Orient and India as synonymous. He does not take sufficient count of the fact that much that is true of India is not so of, say, China or Persia. With these limitations and a style of monotony which is not relieved by the inordinate length of the chapters, Mr. Mullik's book is more or less an exhaustive guide to the relations subsisting between Englishman and Indians. He treats of the similarities and dissimilarities in ideas and habits in the Orient and the Occident, and deals with some antagonistic notions of propriety in the two divisions of the Empire of Britain. The book is an attempt "to indicate the nature of some of the differences and of the agreements between the East and the West and the stages at which, even when reconciliation of differences is improbable and each may regard the other's mote as a beam, an understanding may be helped and perhaps effected by toleration of each other's weakness." A good deal of profitable material of a digressive nature finds room in Mr. Mullik's ample page, as when he discourses on war not being without its uses. At the same time the interest of the main theme is sustained by some shrewd observations throughout the two hundred odd pages of bold type. Passages like those in which he points to the undoubted fact that the sword is held by more Indians than Europeans in India, and that, to a dispassionate student of history, the Indian's escape of the French yoke is a matter of self-congratulation, and that India, under any other Power but the British, could not have progressed in the same degree, is useful reading for excited critics who cannot bring themselves to believe that advanced Indian publicists can have a good word to say to Britain. In the struggle which convulsed Europe in the Napoleonic wars, "it was fortunate for India that the English side triumphed; for, although connection with France would after the revolution have enabled India to send deputies to the Chamber in Paris—as tiny French India still sends a Deputy and as Asiatic Russia sends deputies to the Duma—the unsettlement of France for a century would have continued civil war and consequent anarchy in India, together with neglect of the interests of the Indian people." France exists because it has a conscript army and under her India would have been happy only on the condition that she sank to the intellectual level of French Cochin-China or French Africa. Similarly it is doubtful, if German or Dutch suzerainty would have satisfied at once the progressive genius and conservative institutions dating from hoary antiquity flourishing in India of to-day. Discussing the genesis of the present discontents, it seems that "a potent cause of the unrest or dissatisfaction with the Government has been the miscarriage of justice in cases where an Indian has been brutally done to death by a European," and collection of illustrative examples of overbearing conduct are furnished in the second chapter. They can scarcely be read by any right-thinking Englishman without a sense of humiliation; though we deprecate the suggestion, which the author rather implies than makes, that the perpetrators in each case have subsequently been promoted to higher rank.

DAY BY DAY.

"Knights of the Bath" in Parliament.

An incident in connexion with the latest attempt on the part of the Opposition to engineer a "snap" division, writes our London correspondent, furnished the opportunity for a pretty display of Parliamentary wit at question-time on August 6. Mr. Swift MacNeill gravely asked Mr. Wedgwood Benn, who represents the Frst Commissioner of Works in the Commons, whether his attention had been drawn to the defective bath room accommodation in the House of Commons. Mr. Benn, with equal gravity, replied that four baths were at present provided, which had been found inaequate. Whereupon the "Donegal lawyer" enquired whether he was aware that exactly a week earlier there was a great demand for bath rooms, that one bath room was crowded by five Members presumbly wishing to get in, and that such a scene of confusion had not been witnessed at any bathing place since the Pool of Siloam. The reference was presumbly to the pool at Bethseda: but no one stopped to correct Mr. MacNeill. There was only one thing to do, and that was done. Loud laughter arose from the Ministerial and Irish Benches: and it was renewed when Mr. Benn rose to say that the facts might be as the Hon. Member stated them, "but in this case no miracle followed." The joke was now complete, for every one knew that the five members referred to had been discovered in their retreat, waiting for the appointed moment to rush in and "out the Government." Sir John Lonsdale, an Ulster Member, determined to have the last word: but he could find nothing better than to ask whether it was not the case that the five members included no Nationalist: and the laughter broke out anew when it transpired that the next question on the paper, by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, complained of the seating arrangements made in Westminister Abbey for members of the Order of the Both on the occasion of the recent ceremony.

The Janmashtami Holiday.

Yesterday, the eighth ("Ashtami") of the dark half of the Hindu month of Shravan, was one of the greatest of Hindu holidays, being the birthday of Shri Krishna, who was the eighth *Avatar* of Vishnu, the "Preserver" among the Trinity of the Hindu Pantheon. According to the Mahabharata and the Puranas, Krishna was a "full" Avatar of the Godhead, while most of the remaining nine Avatars were only portions of God become incarnate. Of all Hindu deities, Krishna claims the largest number of devotees among the 260 millions of Hindus of India to-day. Krishna was also the author of the divine message contained in the "Geeta" or Lord's Song, which is to the Hindus what the New Testament is to Christians. According to tradition Krishna was born about 5,000 years ago in the City of Muttra, as the sun of Vasudeva and Devaki, the latter of whom was the sister of Kamsa, a tyrant King who ruled Muttra. It is related that being informed by an invisible voice from the sky that God as Krishna was being born to his sister, to encompass his destruction, Kamsa first put the parents of Krishna in irons and destroyed ruthlessly one after another six of his sister's children as soon as they were born, The seventh child was Krishna, born immaculately. Before birth, the Divine child had presented itself in a vision to the sorrowing parents and advised them to remove him (the new born babe) secretly to Gokur or Vraja, a village on the other side of the Jumna. As soon as the child was born, at midnight, Vasudeva took it to Gokul, the river gladly parting its waters to afford a dry way of safety to the divine child. Though in prison, the iron braces on the feet of Krishna's parents had fallen off by themselves at the hour of birth and the guards had fallen asleep, as by a miracle.

The Worship.

Krishna is worshipped on the anniversary day by Hindus of all castes, high and low. A fast is kept by the devotees till midnight, the hour of the god's birth. Pictorial representations of Krishna's birth-scenes are arranged in the houses, and images of the divine babe are worshipped at night with offerings of Tulsi (basil) leaves and lotus flowers, the two favourite plants of Krishna. In addition there are special milk offerings to the cowherd god. The Gowlees or milkmen all over India observe this day with great rejoicings as they count the god as one of themselves, a cowherd. One of Krishna's well-known epithets is Gopal or "the protector of cows."

Epigraphical Investigation in Burma.

It is some satisfaction that the Burma Government have at last discovered that there is a rich field in the province for epigraphical work. It frankly admits that very little has been done in this direction and that in this respect Burma is the most backward country in the Far East. We do not hold that the English language does not supply sufficient literature on Oriental subjects, but it is patent that in matters of archeological and epigraphical interest the neighbouring Frenchman and Dutch have left the English behind in the Far East. Not long ago the Netherlands Government published the magnificent "Monumental Java" which compares favourably with any similar Government publication relating to British India. And the French in Cambodia and Anam have shown much greater interest in the old institutions and civilizations of their possession than the British have with respect to Burma or Ceylon. The latter country has produced some native investigators who, like Dr. Coomarswamy, are engaged in throwing much light on pre-European periods of political Ceylon. But Burma has up to now been next to neglected. The late Dr. Forchhammer and Justice Jardine, and the missionary, Dr. Judson, are about the only Europeans who have taken any interest, with the help of Government, in the past of a country whose connections with India are a problem of as much interest as obscurity.

A Pioneer.

Mr. Taw Sein Ko, the talented Chinese archeologist, has been in a manner a pioneer in resuscitating the past of Burma. He has, however, been hampered in his researches by want of sufficient funds and a step-motherly coldness from a Government whom the pressing problem of dacoities have left little leisure or enthusiasm to devote to the deciphering of Pali inscriptions. Burma has now entered an era of pacification and education has spread rapidly enough to create in the province a desire for a university. It is, perhaps, still premature to grant a fully equipped university to a province which has turned out a very limited number of graduates through the Calcutta University, with which the Rangoon colleges are affiliated. Nevertheless, the post of an epigraphist is a distinct step forward in the right direction and if it is conferred on a ripe indigenous scholar like Mr. Taw Sen Ko we may look forward with confidence to most interesting peeps into the past of Burma and light being thrown on the problems concerning the first introduction of Buddhism into the province.

Mr. Gokhale.

A Poona telegram says that it is understood that Mr. Gokhale has definitely given up the idea of returning to India in September. Protracted negotiations are going on between the Indian community and the Union Government of South Africa for a settlement, and it is most improbable that the matter will be settled one way or the other before October. That being so, he has yielded to pressure that has come to him from many quarters, urging him not to come back in September. His health has suffered a slight set-back. He will now sail from Marsellies on the 3rd October, reaching Bombay on the 17th.

Dallas Comedy Company.

The Dallas Comedy Company wound up a most successful week on Saturday night with a performance of "Charley's Aunt," which twenty-year old farce was played to a huge audience, who revelled in its absurdities as though it had come to them as something fresh and unknown. Mr. Geoffrey Guise's representation of the title-role deserves to rank with those of the most famous of this famous part. To-night the Company conclude their brief season with another performance of "Baby Mine," the play with which they so successfully introduced themselves to Bombay last Monday.

Mortality Returns.

There were four attacks and four deaths from plague in Bombay City during the twenty-four hours ended at six a.m., on Saturday. Attacks were reported, one each from the following four places: Fort (Northern), Market, Walkeshwar and Tarwadi. There was an attack of small-pox, but no cases of cholera were reported during the same period. The total mortality from all causes was 87, as compared with 120 of the corresponding period of last year and 53 of that of the year before. Out of 1,525 rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers four were found to be plague-infected. During the twenty-four hours ended at six a.m., on Sunday, one attack and one death from plague was reported in the City, out of a total mortality of 94 from all causes. The total mortality for the corresponding period of last year was 119 and for that of the year before 92. The single plague attack was reported from Worli and was a case imported from Kalyan. During the same period, there was one attack and one death reported from cholera, but there were no cases of small-pox.

ULSTER'S WARNING.

TROOPS TO BE SENT TO IRELAND.

DERRY RIOTS.

POLICE HIGH HANDEDNESS.

EVIDENCE OF WANTON SHOOTING.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Four further witnesses, including a policeman, have testified to seeing the police firing in the neighbourhood of the Armstrongs' house in Londonderry.

TROOPS FOR IRISH MANOEUVRES.

A WARNING TO ULSTER.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The "Standard's" military correspondent says that an infantry brigade is being brought over from England to take part in the inter-divisional manœuvres in Ireland.

The Officers are asking if it is not a warning to Ulster.

The journal adds that the authorities intend to raise a large mounted police force for duty in Ireland, and are enquiring about the riding capabilities of the existing military police. A strong force of cavalry will first be sent to Ireland.

The Government has sent out agents to find out the strength of the feeling against Home Rule, and is specially making enquiries in the rifle and Unionist clubs.

The "Times" says that the conferences for making the final preparations for resisting the Irish Parliament and for establishing a Provisional Government for Ulster are fixed to take place from September the 24th to the 30th.

At the inquest into the shooting of the man Armstrong at Derry, an open verdict was returned.

FIRMS ENQUIRING FOR ENGLISH SITES.

A BIG EMIGRATION YEAR.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Several big Ulster firms are enquiring for sites in England which they will occupy in the event of Home Rule in Ireland, following the example of Messrs. Guinness, who have secured 100 acres in Salford, and Messrs. Jacob, the biscuit makers, who have obtained premises in Liverpool.

The Allan liner Scandinavian is taking nearly two hundred emigrants chiefly from Londonderry district to Canada. The local manager of the Allan Line says this is one of the biggest emigration years he has ever known.

NEW JAPANESE CRUISER.

STRIKE OF COAL PORTERS AT PLYMOUTH.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The coal porters engaged to unload lighters for the new Japanese cruiser Kongo, at Plymouth, have struck for more pay. It is expected that the crew of the Kongo will do the work themselves.

The Japanese Naval Attache is prepared to ask the Devonport Naval authorities for any protection that may be necessary.

TORPEDOES OF SECRET DESIGN.

The Japanese cruiser "Kongo" is taking out forty Whitehead torpedoes of a new secret design, able to travel from ten thousand to twelve thousand yards forty-eights knots. They have been manufactured under the personal supervision of Commander Fukuda and Lieut. Shimei.

SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

AN AUTHORITATIVE DENIAL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 22.

It is authoritatively announced that the Imperial Government does not intend to send a punitive expedition to Somaliland.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS.

CABINET'S RESIGNATION DEMANDED.

COALITION AGAINST HERTZOG.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 23.

After an address by General Hertzog, a large meeting in Pretoria passed a resolution demanding the resignation of the Government, and expressing confidence in General Hertzog.

The latter is making a strong bid for the support of the Labour Party.

The Unionists believe that the eventual success of these overtures will increase the prospects of a coalition of the adherents of General Botha and the Unionists, and will also alienate a large section of the Afrikanders.

LOW NILE FLOOD.

DANGER TO AGRICULTURE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CAIRO, Aug. 22.

The Ministry for Public Works announces that everything is pointing to a very low Nile flood in September.

It says that unless there is a rapid and consistent rise in the Blue Nile, which is improbable, it regretfully informs cultivators that large areas, principally in South and Upper Egypt, will probably be without irrigation in spite of the measures taken by the Irrigation Service to meet such eventualities.

INDIAN COMMAND.

FOUR NAMES MENTIONED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The "Times" says it is expected that Major-General Robertson, Commandant of the Staff College, will succeed Brigadier-General Henderson as Director of Military Training.

Discussing other impending appointments, the "Times" says four names are mentioned for the command in India, Sir Ian Hamilton, Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, Sir James Willcocks and Sir Douglas Haig.

BRITAIN'S AERIAL NAVY.

A NEW DIRIGIBLE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

MILAN, Aug. 23.

The delegates of the British Air Department have arranged for the construction of a Forlanin dirigible for the British Government. Witnessing the trials, they found that the airship combined the advantages of rigid and non-rigid types.

AUTUMN MANOEUVRES.

CANADIAN VISITORS TO STUDY ARMY PROBLEMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

OTTAWA, Aug. 23.

Mr. Hughes, the Canadian Minister of Defence, and twenty-two officers have started for England to attend the autumn manœuvres. Mr. Hughes will afterwards study the remount problem in Europe.

PERSIAN REGENT'S "CURE."

DEPARTURE FOR TEHERAN.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 22.

The Persian Regent, after completing his cure at Evian-les-Bains, has started for Teheran, via Vienna.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NEW HARDINGE PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Professor William Henry Young, of Liverpool, has been appointed Hardinge Professor of Mathematics at Calcutta University.

LOSS OF GUNBOAT.

BATTLESHIP STRIKES AT MANŒUVRES.

NO LOSS OF LIFE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

MALMOE, Aug. 22.

During the manœuvres, off Hveen Island, the Swedish battleship Oden collided with the gunboat Urd. The latter sank in shallow water. All on board were saved.

THE POLA DISASTER.

DEATH OF INJURED ADMIRAL.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Austrian Vice-Admiral, Count von Wellenburg, whose legs were amputated as a result of the gun accident at Pola, died to-day.

SMYRNA KEROSENE BLAXE.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S DEPOT DESTROYED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

SMYRNA, Aug. 23.

The Depots of the Standard Oil Company are on fire. Two thousand five hundred cases have been destroyed and tanks exceeding a thousand tons are in danger.

BLOCK IN SUEZ CANAL.

GROUNDED STEAMER AFLOAT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 24.

A Lloyd's message from Suez states that the steamer "Drachenfels," which was aground in the Canal, will sail to-day. The leak has been stopped.

HINDU RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE.

MEETING AT NELLORE.

(From a Correspondent.)

NELLORE, August 23.

Nellore witnessed this morning a remarkable gathering presided over by an enlightened Bengalee lady, Shrimati Susheela Bala Mitter, who with her husband Babu Bhootanath Mitter and Swami Chidanand travelled down from Calcutta to preside over the Hindu religious Conference held here under the auspices of the Hampi Mutt. The conclave met in the Venkatagiri Rajah's high school which was filled with a large audience who came from different parts of the Presidency. The president with her husband Swami Chidanand and others in procession entered the hall at 7 a.m. and were greeted with pro longed cheers.

The president on being formally installed read her inaugural address.

This over, a telegram was sent by the president conveying a resolution of the conference expressing joy at Lord Hardinge's recovery and recording admiration for the courage Lady Hardinge showed at the time of the Delhi outrage.

The Conference will meet to-morrow at 7-30 to consider the resolutions.

KARACHI PORT TRUST HOSPITAL SCHEME.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Aug. 23.

Replying further to the letter from the Government, the Karachi Port Trustees still persist in refusing to provide a hospital of their own, while willing to subscribe generously to the existing civil hospital, on the ground that the former alternative would be neither efficient nor economical.

SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS' BROTHER DEAD.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 23.

News has been received by cable that Mr. John Wilcocks, Agent of the Burma Railway, died at Ealing on the 22nd instant after having undergone a severe operation. He was the brother of the great irrigation engineer who did fine work in Egypt and General Sir James Willcocks commanding the Northern Army.

THE CHINESE ENVOY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 23.

Wanchen the Chinese Plenipotentiary for Tibetan affairs, has left Shanghai for Peking and he cannot therefore reach India for the Simla Conference for some weeks to come.

BRIBERY CASE

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST TAHSILDAR.

ALLEGED EXTORTION.

AMAZING STORY FROM JALGAON.

EVIDENCE OF S. D. O.

[Specially reported for the "Chronicle."]

KHAMGAON, Aug. 24.

Mr. E. M. Kierander Special Magistrate, began the hearing of the case in which Mahomed Sirajjuddin, Officiating Tashildar of Jalgaon with Second-Class Magisterial powers, in Buldana District in the Berars, is being prosecuted under the orders of the Government of the Central Provinces for extortion and bribery.

Mr. M. R. Kothare, of the local Bar, has been engaged to conduct the prosecution and the accused is defended by Mr. S. Asgar Hussein, Barister-at-law, and Mr. Khaparde of Amraoti.

The case for the prosecution is that in 1910 Mahbub, the caretaker of the Mussalman Cemetery at Jalgaon, removed the stones of some graves, and tilled the portion of land. He sold the stones to some people of the place. When the police took action against him he absconded, but was arrested and convicted under Section 297, I. P. C., for ploughing grave yards after removing the stones of the graves. No proceedings were then instituted against Mahbub for selling the stones under Section 411 of the I. P. C. Mr. Smyth, Assistant Superintendent of Police ordered that in case of any complaints regarding the stones the parties should go to a civil court. In January last Mr. Sirajuddin was appointed as Tashildar of Jalgaon, and he was, it is stated, an intimate friend of Gabu Mia, to whom the stones of the graves belonged. In April last, Mr. Sirajuddin saw Mr. R. L. Johnston, the then Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was in camp at Jalgaon, and told him about the burial ground and said that many rich persons of the place had purchased the stones and were making use of them. The accused took Mr. Johnston round and showed him the graveyard and the stones which were made use of in building steps and chabutartas by those who had purchased them.

STONES SEIZED BY POLICE.

Mr. Johnston then ordered Police Sub-Inspector Gopalrao to seize the grave stones and proceed against those who had purchased them. On 12th April the Sub-Inspector began to seize the stones and left them where they were found without removing them. It is alleged that when Mr. Siraffuddin spoke to Mr. Johston, Gabu Mia was not in Jalgaon and he did not appear at that place till the 18th April when the stones were being seized and he made his complaints on the 24th April only. It was on those complaints the cases were started against the purchasers. Further it is stated that Sirajjuddin introduced Gobu Mia to one Pandurang Dinnanath, who was to get Gabu Mia Rs. 5,000 from the purchasers of stones. Mohanchand Nanabhai, one of those who had purchased the stones, gave 100 sovereigns to Pandurang to be paid to Gabu Mia.

ALLEGED GO-BETWEEN.

One Sorabji, engineer of the mill, belonging to Mohan Chand was also introduced by Mr. Sirajjudin to Gabu Mia, and it was arranged that Sorabji should be the mediator to get money from other purchasers of stones. On the 24th April the Tahsildar Mr. Sirajjuddin, the Sub-Inspector of Police and Gabu Mia saw Mr. Johnston at Tangaon and asked his permission to allow a compromise between Gabu Mia and the purchasers of stones.

Mr. Johnston refused to allow a compromise.

In the meantime, on the 19th April, Mohanchand made an application to Mr. Chisholm, Sub-divisional Magistrate of Khamgaon, complaining that the police had been troubling him and had intended prosecuting him for purchasing some stones some seven years ago. He requested that he should not be arrested as he was prepared to give any security. Mr. Chisholm, knowing Mohanchand to be a respectable man gave ba the application to Mohanchand, w an endorsement on it, to be given the Assistant Superintendent Police. On the 24th, Mohanchand, after their interview gave the application to Mr. Johnston, who then ordered the Sub-Inspector to obtain bail for the accused arrested in connection with the purchase of stones, and also asked the Tashildas to admit them on bail. Mr. Johnston spoke to them in English.

"TELL SETH TO ARRANGE."

Mohanchand does not know English and the Tashildar and the Sub-Inspector told him that the Assistant Superintendent had ordered the accused persons to be arrested. They returned to Jalgaon, and all of them except Gabu Mia, went to Mohanchand's gin, where they met Sorabji to whom Sirajjuddin is reported to have said that they had not been successful in their mission to see Mr. Johnston, when Sorabji said: "My master's honour must be saved at all cost." The accused in reply said "It is a non-bailable case. If I give one bail, all will have to be given bail." Four days after Sirajuddin, it is stated, who was seated with the Sub-Inspector at the latter's house sent for Narayanchand, another accused in the "stone" case and a son-in-law of Mohanchand and told him: "Tell Seth to arrange or his honour will go." On asking what he meant by "arrange" Sirajjuddin is stated to have said "Don't keep a peon at the door and I will come and explain to-night at 10 or 11 p.m." That night Sirajjuddin went to Mohanchand's house and demanded Rs. 3,000, but eventually agreed to accept Rs. 1,500. That was, it is alleged, paid in 100 sovereigns.

Subsequently it is stated Sirajjuddin met Balchand, another accused in the "stone" case and told him also to arrange. Sorabji and one Kesheolal, on Sirajjuddin's instructions went to Balchand's house and said: "Tashildar says give Rs. 1,800 or you will all he handcuffed to-day; if paid you will all be released on bail." No particular sum was to be realised from any one person but all concerned were to raise the amount." Some of the other accused persons also came there to whom also Sorabji communicated the message.

A DOUCEUR OF RS. 1,300.

By evening they collected nearly Rs. 1,300 and Sorabji and Balachand went to the Tashildar's house and Sorabji gave the money. Some of the accused in the "stone" case were formally arrested on the 26th April and released on bail till 29th. There was no further demand for money from the accused but in some cases additional sureties were demanded, and the accused were ordered to be present in the Court from day to day without adjournments being shown. The accused persons, fearing that they would not obtain justice at the hands of Mr. Sirajuddin applied to the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Khamgaon, who transferred the case to his file.

SUB-DIVISIONAL MAGISTRATE'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. D. Chisholm, Sub-divisional Magistrate of Khamgaon, was the first witness examined for the prosecution. He stated that about June 24th he received information that the accused had extorted large sums of money from several persons, who were being prosecuted before him and attempts were being made to extort more. He also heard that the accused was taking money in other criminal and revenue cases. Witness verified the reports and found that there was some truth in the allegations. Witness also heard that Sirajjuddin was taking an exceptionally been interest in the "stone" case and believing that the accused persons were not likely to obtain justice at his hands should they resist his further demands, witness wired to the accused on June 27, transferring all cases to witness's file. Subsequently after consultation with the Deputy Commissioner witness went to Jalgaon, made enquiries and recorded statements of various persons including the eight accused in the "stone" case and found that Sirajjuddin had obtained Rs. 1,500 from one Mohanchand and Rs. 1,260 collected from others. Witness made his report to the Deputy Commissioner, who after further enquiries, directed Sirajuddin to be committed to the Sessions. It was found that the sanction of the Local Government was necessary and it was obtained.

Mr. Chisholm also deposed to the fact of Mohanchand's application on 19th April and stated that he told the accused when he was at Khamgaon that it was his (accused's) duty to see that persons were not needlessly worried by the police and that he should enquire into the cases and send them to witness for orders. Witness them referred to the "stone" case and his orders for transferring them and accused's action in the matter.

NO FORMAL PARDON TENDERED

In cross-examination Mr. Chisholm stated that no formal pardon had been granted to any of the persons who gave money to the accused but they were told that they should make statements and if witness found that they gave under compulsion or solicitation they would not be criminally proceeded against. The Deputy Commissioner also gave similar assurance to one or two others.

The case is proceeding.

PLAGUE MORTALITY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, August 22.

The plague figures during the week ending 16th August show 1,289 cases, resulting in 938 deaths in all India. Of the total fatal cases 348 were ported from Bombay, 216 from the nited Provinces, 84 from Bihar and rissa, 81 from Mysore, 38 from the 'unjab, 103 from Burma, 27 from Madras, 8 from Bengal, and 33 from Hyderabad. No cases occurred in Rajputana, the Frontier Province, and Kashmir.

MEXICO-AMERICAN TROUBLE.

PRESIDENT HUERTA CLIMBS DOWN.

PRESSURE FROM EUROPE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.

It is intimated that the Mexican President Huerta will reconsider his rejection of the American proposals, and will arrange a new basis for negotiation. In that case President Wilson will probably defer reading his special message to Congress, which was arranged for the 26th instant.

It is declared that diplomatic pressure from Europe has been quietly working to convince President Huerta that President Wilson's policy is approved abroad.

INCREASE OF AMERICAN TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.

It has been decided to increase the 11,000 troops on the Mexican border by 14,000, to facilitate the prevention of contraband traffic and incursions by the Mexicans, and also, in case of necessity to form a unit of a sucessful expeditionary force.

ENGLAND FRANCE AND JAPAN AS PEACEMAKERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.

It is stated that Great Britain, France and Japan are among the nations which have interposed their influence with President Huerta to support the efforts of the United States to secure a peaceful settlement of the revolution. It is argued that such representations by countries which have recognised President Huerta, and the bankers of which have previously floated loans for Huerta, are calculated to produce definite action shortly.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

Captain J. R. Foster, R.A.M.C., has been granted 6 months leave from 4th August 1913 reverting to the Home establishment at the expiration thereof.

Captain A. S. Cane, R.A.M.C., has been appointed a specialist in Dermatology, 6th (Poona) Division.

Brigadier General W. G. Hamilton, Deputy Adjutant-General, is appointed a Brigade Commander and posted to the Southern Brigade.

Colonel J. MacWalter, Assistant Adjutant-General, succeeds Brigadier-General Hamilton as Deputy Adjutant-General at Army Headquarters.

Lieutenant Chapman, No. 60 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to No. 71 Heavy Battery.

Lieutenant Scovit, No. 71 Company Heavy Battery in Egypt.

Major-General G. A. Anderson assumed command of the Meerut Division on 21st August on arrival from Hongkong.

Government have decided that Officers Commanding units should continue to make their arrangements for the purchase of petty and miscellaneous supplies instead of obtaining them from the Supply and Transport Corps, but have revised the money allotment for each unit from the 1st April, 1913. Any unavoidable excess of the Field Allotment will be dealt with by competant financial authority. The scheme Government will decide whether modifications of the allotment to suit particular localities will be necessary.

CIVIL WAR IN DIR.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MEUTRAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, August, 24.

The "Pioneer" says that the latest news from Dir seems to point to the effort on the part of the Nawab to regain possession of his territory and to oust his brother Mian Gul from Dir Fort.

The Nawab, after his flight northwards to Drosh in Chitral, rested for some little time and then disappeared into Bajour. He had probably a considerable sum of ready money at his disposal with which he has managed to get an armed following together. He has also a large number of adherents in Dir itself and the usual intrigues have been again set on foot.

The Government of India have wisely not taken sides in the dispute, their only concern being that the road to Chitral should be kept open in view of the forthcoming autumn reliefs. No trouble is expected on the road when the relief movement begins, though precautions may have to be taken to guard against unexpected developments from the Bajour side.

ADRIANOPLE.

RETENTION LIKELY BY PORTE.

ATTITUDE OF FRENCH INVESTORS.

BOYCOTT FUTILE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The chances that Turkey will be allowed to retain Adrianople appear to be growing daily.

The prospects of an agreement regarding the financial boycott are not promising.

The French investors, who have to bear the brunt, and have already made great sacrifices in deference to Russia's political views, are unwilling to do more.

MATTER BETWEEN TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Reuter learns that nothing is known in London of the Powers adopting any definite proposal regarding Adrianople, and the Vienna report that the presentation of a collective Note at Constantinople is imminent, is consequently considered premature. The Turkish assurances are regarded as disposing of the more acute question of the territory on the right bank of the Maritza.

The semi-official *Wiener Allgemeine Zeitung*, of Vienna, thinks that the Adrianople question has lost its international character and will become a matter purely between Turkey and Bulgaria.

EURASIAN ARRESTED.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON RAILWAY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

The police yesterday arrested a Eurasian named E. P. Gallagher, described as the proprietor of the Imperial Coal concern. It was alleged that the accused in conjunction with the railway staff at Asansole changed the name on the card of two wagons loaded with coal from Jubbulpore to Ultadanga. When the wagons arrived at Ultadanga, he sold the coal to the local merchants on giving an indemnity bond.

TROOPS FROM ABORLAND.

RETURN OF LAST BATCH.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 24.

The "Pioneer" states that Mr. Dundas, Political Officer in the Central and Eastern sections of the North-East Frontier, has lately returned from the Abor country with the last of the troops on escort duty there. Captain Bailey and Morshead are continuing their exploration of Hanpo beyond the Abor limits.

SIR O'MOORE CREAGH.

COMING VISIT TO BOMBAY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 24.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief after his visit to Kashmir will probably proceed on inspection duty to Karachi and thence to Bombay by sea.

SIR ELLIOT AND LADY COLVIN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 23.

The "Pioneer" states that Sir Elliot Colvin, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, and Lady Colvin, will arrive in Simla on a short visit on the 8th September.

DELHI RAILWAY STATION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 23.

Sir H. P. Burt has proceeded to Delhi in connection with matters relating to the proposed new railway station for Imperial Delhi.

RAILWAY GOODS COMMITTEE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Aug. 23.

The next meeting of the Goods Classification Committee of the Indian Railway Conference Association will be held at Simla on the 17-20th September next.

KOLAR MINE DISASTER.

CRANE SNAPS IN SHAFT.

CAGE THROWN TO BOTTOM.

FORTY-TWO MEN PERISH

SEVERE AIR-BLAST.

3 KILLED: 13 INJURED.

[Associated Press.]

BOWRINGPET, Aug. 23.

The Kolar mines have been fruitful of tragic accidents this week, that in the Mysore Mine especially being quite unparalalled in the history of the industry.

On the 21st instant, while 42 men comprising 34 coolies, two Eurasians and six Italians were going down a cage in the Edgar shaft, the clutch of a winding crane snapped when the cage was at the 300 level, and the driver lost control of the engine and the rope got unwound. The cage fell down with great volocity to the 3,000 level, killing all in it.

Rescue parties were sent out at once and all the bodies were brought up in a mutilated state in blankets and gunny bags. So disfigured were the bodies that many of them were beyond identification. The names and ages of the Italins who were killed are Bousti Angelo aged 27, Sardani Santhoney 39, Presiti Onesta 24, Carzoni Giovani 50, Delangao Francisco 27 and Sardani Alexandro 36. The names of the Eurasians are Henry Allen aged 30, G. L. D'Cruz 33.

Another Eurasian named Charles Stephens, aged 31, who was among the rescue party, was badly hurt on the 21st night by a quantity of loose earth falling over him and he died yesterday afternoon in Champion Reefs Mine.

There was a severe air blast in the 4,600 level of Carmichael's Shaft and a quantity of loose earth fell over 16 coolies and a European named Alban, an ex-soldier. Three coolies were killed on the spot and the remaining thirteen and Alban were removed to the hospital where four of the coolies died yesterday. Alban is lying in a precarious state and it is strange to say that the man whom he succeeded named Henry died only three weeks ago by being jammed in a skip in the same shaft.

FATAL MOTORCAR ACCIDENT.

At the morgue on Saturday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Maktaji Kundlik, a Hindu boy aged about seven years.

It appeared that the deceased was following his mother who was working at Cumballa Hill, on Friday evening, when a motor car belonging to Mr. Darabshaw Dubash and driven by his chauffeur, Jamshedji Rustomji, came up from behind and before it could be brought to a standstill, knocked down the deceased, who was pulled out from between the wheels of the car. He died shortly after.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE BHAMPTAS' CASE.

C. I. D. OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, August 23.

At to-day's hearing Mahomed Ali, Inspector, C.I.D., examined, stated that he was one of the police officers deputed by Government to investigate the crimes at Bhor and Sirur in the Karwar District last year. He issued a proclamation in the taluqas calling upon people who had purchased property from Bhamptas to produce them. Several villagers, and some of the Bhamptas, in answer to the proclamation, gave up articles which were stolen and sold, the chief of the latter being Mursu Yellappa who produced jewellery and silk clothes.

Continuing, the witness said that he had arrested Sodia Jothi, accused No. 15, at Bombay on the 2nd October last, and Vishvanath Mallari, accused No. 39 at the same place, on a subsequent date.

While investigating at Bhor, Sodia Govinda, a Bhampta, voluntarily took him and showed him seven houses which he and his confederates had broker into.

Shunker Kondi, another Bhampta took him to Sirur, and pointed out several houses in different villages which they had burgled, also several people who had purchased the booty.

Asked by accused Krishna Mallari, the witness deposed that Vishvanath Mallari was arrested and brought to him at Bombay by a constable accompanied by Hari Kando, a Bhampta informer.

Sub-Inspector Raoji Khondaji, C.I.D., examined, stated that he was one of the investigating officers at Vadgaon. He issued a proclamation, and in answer to it, several people of that station brought property, such as jewellery, sarees, silk cloths etc., to him, and that he made panchnamas accordingly. The witness, having been shown some articles in Court, identified a number of them.

The case is proceeding.

AN EDEN FOR ANGLO-INDIANS.

MR ABBOTT AT SECUNDERABAD.

EDUCATION AND HIGHER APPOINTMENTS.

[Associated Press.]

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 23.

The visit of the Hon. Mr. Abbott, Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council and President-in-Chief of the Anglo-Indian Empire League, has had the effect of rousing the Domiciled and Anglo-Indian community from their wonted apathy into a healthy enthusiasm which found an outlet last evening at the reception given to Mr. and Mrs. Abbott at the Hyderabad Y.M.C.A. premises, which were crowded to overflowing.

Dr. Hillier, the resident Secretary of the local branch, read an address of welcome, to which Mr. Abbott replied. He referred to the happy lot of the Hyderabad Anglo-Indians under the benign rule of H. H. the Nizam and his revered father, as compared with that of the less fortunate members of the community in other parts of India. On behalf of the Anglo-Indians he thanked H. H. the Nizam for his kingly generosity and princely kindness and his deep consideration for his Anglo-Indian servants.

WHAT IS WANTED.

Mr. Harcourt King then read an address which dilated on the views of Hyderabad Anglo-Indians on several questions of the day concerning them. The address emphasised the need of the League promoting educational facilities to enable the rising generation to compete on equal terms for gazetted appointments. It recommended the promotion of a unit composed of Anglo-Indians, similar to the Royal Engineers, and deplored the fact that there were a number of departments, such as the police, the educational and the railway, where the misfortune of birth and colour had stifled the recognition of merit and ability. It was difficult, the address stated, to refrain from denouncing in strong terms a condition of affairs which obtained nowhere in the Empire more than in India, where it would be seen that efficiency and merit were often sacrificed on the altar of prejudice. It strongly protested against Missions giving Indian Christians English names, and described the existing practice of allowing uneducated soldiers to marry Anglo-Indian females and then leave the Army and rear children in the bazars to swell the army of "Poor Whites," as menace to the safety of the Empire and a degradation of the European in the eyes of the Indian.

AWAKENING OF ANGLO-INDIANS.

Replying to the address in a lengthy speech Mr. Abbott said the points raised would receive his personal attention. Government had done, and was doing, a good deal, especially in the direction of education. They were indeed a happy and contented lot, and he wished he could transplant the thousands of homeless, depressed Anglo-Indians into the Eden of Hyderabad under such a benign ruler. The awakening of Anglo-Indians came with Lord Hardinge, who had scarcely taken the reins when he removed the hated epithet "Eurasian." They sought for many things but he was sure that by merit and perseverance they would attain their goal. He dwelt at length on the colour bar to the Army and Navy, etc., and said the fault lay with themselves. They should join the League and protest as a body in a matter which stricked for justice. Anglo-Indians had been left out of reckoning by Mr. Winston Churchill when classifying Australians, Canadians, New Zealanders and South Africans as Colonials. The omission must be made good and no stone should be left unturned until the scathing indignity was removed. The Hon. member concluded by making a stirring appeal to all to join the League, and at the conclusioin a large number enrolled themselves.

FRENCH MANŒUVRES.

WELCOME TO BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, Aug. 24.

A British Military Mission, headed by Field Marshal Sir John French and Lieutenant-General Sir James Grierson, visited the camp at Chalons, following the combined infantry and cavalry manoeuvres. The officers were received with the utmost cordiality.

The British Mediterranean Fleet, which is now at Oran, met with an elaborate welcome. General Drude, the French officer Commanding, asked Admiral Milne to prolong his stay forty-eight hours.

RAILWAYMENS GRIEVANCES.

TREATMEMT OF STRIKERS.

APATHY OF RAILWAY BOARD.

VICEROY'S INTERVENTION ASKED.

MAJOR HEPPER THANKED.

[Associated Press.]

BANGALORE, Aug. 23.

Yesterday's sitting of the Conference of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants adjourned at 9-15 p.m. In order to assist the press, the General Secretary allowed the correspondents access to the original resolutions as passed.

The question of balloting in future, in the event of a strike, took up a greater portion of the discussion of the day and ultimately it was decided that the rules be altered in order to provide for the taking of ballots. The rule will now read as follows:—For consideration of all very important questions pertaining to the welfare of the Association as also to the determination of any line of action to be taken by a large body of members, the General Secretary shall proceed to take a ballot. It will in future be understood that a strike will not be declared unless the ballot indicating a majority of three-fourths is in favour of the same.

The Society has decided to take immediate steps for negotiating federaton with foreign societies. The federation has not been finally decided upon, but the General Secretary has been asked to report on the pros and cons.

Eight additional travelling secretaries were appointed from among the number of employees dismissed on the various railways in connection with the last strike, representing Europeans and Indians.

TELEGRAM TO THE VICEROY.

It was further decided that the following telegram be sent to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—"Delegates of railway employees from all parts of India in a meeting respectfully appeal to His Excellency in connection with the state of affairs on the M. and S. M. Railway, G. I. P. Railway and B. B. and C. I. Railway. In the case of the M. and S. M. Railway the conditions of service have strained the relationship which existed between the employer and the employed. Many consider that they have not been justly dealt with and beg His Excellency's intervention. The men complain of the low rate of wages. On the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway, strikers were given to understand by circulars published by the Agents during the pending of the strike that they would all be reinstated on former conditions of service, provided they offered themselves for re-employment by a specified time. These terms of the circulars of the Agents have no been fulfilled, inasmuch as many men who offered themselves for re-employment within the specified time were dismissed and others who have been reinstated have lost their services counting for gratuity. The delegates respectfully desire to state that the Railway Board, who have frequently been appealed to in matters affecting the administration, have for some inexplicable reason totally ignored the men, and the delegates feel sure that this attitude has recently tended to widen the gulf between the railway companies and men. Furthermore, they respectfully beg to request His Excellency to grant the men's repeated prayer to the Railway Board for the institution of a Board of Arbitration which will, in their humble opinion, be an effectual means of settling disputes. The only tribunal for redress that is open to them at present is the Agent of a railway against whose decision there is apparently no satisfactory appeal.

AGREEMENTS AT PERAMBORE WORKSHOPS.

It was also resolved that the following telegram be sent to the Agent of M. and S. M. Railway:—The delegates of Railway employees from all parts of India in a meeting direct me to bring to your notice that great dissatisfaction prevails at Perambore workshops in consequence of the action of officials in requiring members of these shops to sign agreements detrimental to the interests of men who are dismissed if they refuse to sign. The delegates respectfully trust that the Agent will be pleased to give his early attention to the seriousness of the situation and thereby insure the goodwill of the employees."

TRANSFER OF A. S. R. S. HEADQUARTERS.

The A. S. R. S., conference closed at six p.m., to-day. The following was a resume of their proceedings since 10 a.m.

There was considerable discussion on the motion of a G. I. P. delegate to transfer the Head Office of the Society from Bombay to Delhi which station in the opinion of members was more suitable in view of the fact that that station was served by eight different railways. The General Secretary considered that the only disadvantage in the transfer would be the necessity for shifting the Society's printing press to Delhi also, and this in his opinion was not feasible at the present juncture. It was untimately resolved that the matter be held in abeyance till the next Annual Conference which it has been decided to hold at Delhi.

In connection with the strike on the G. I. P., Mr. Rogers spoke in eulogistic terms of the treatment of the men by Major Hepper and said that he was assured that Major Hepper would certainly fulfil the promises held out to the men in his famous circular dated 6th June. This circular conveyed an impression to the men that all those who were out on strike would be reinstated on the former conditions of service, provided they offered themselves for duty by 12 noon on the 9th idem. For some reason, which had not as yet been satisfactorily explained, some of the men who offered themselves for duty were dismissed and others who were reinsated had lost their gratuity and were consequently not re-entertained on the former conditions of sevice.

Mr. Rogers was of opinion that there was some misunderstanding in this connection and felt sure that there would yet be a satisfactory settlement. He considered it a very gracious act on the part of Major Hepper to have, subsequent to the strike, permitted strikers to avail themselves of the benefits of "Leave rules" thereby pacifying the men.

The meeting resolved that the General Secretary be directed to send a special letter of thanks to Major Hepper, Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, for his efforts in the interests of the men and also to request him to be pleased to reconsider his decision regarding the men who were dismissed and who were affected by the Agent's Circular of the 6th June.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

A considerable part of the day was occupied in balloting for new trustees. Out of the seven trustees for the G. I. P., three of the old mebmres have been re-electd and the remaining four are entirely new men. For the Indian Midland Section, the same trustee as last year was re-elected. In the case of the North Western and E. I. Railway also, the same trustee were re-elected. For the B. B. and C. I. and R. M. Railway a new trustee each was returned. The old trustee was re-elected for the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. A new trustee was elected for the M. and S. M. Railway, another new one for the S. I. Railway, making in all fifteen trustees who with the President, Vice-president, and General Secretary are responsible for the general management of the Society. Delegates from each of the above railways were present at the meeting.

The General Secretary has shown press correspondents the result of the ballot and it would appear from the same that there was no paucity of candidature for the posts of trustee and voting was very close ties having occurred in certain instances.

ALLEGED SUPRESSION OF TELEGRAMS.

In connection with the alleged suppression of telegrams during the pendency of the strike, many complaints were made at the meeting and the Genera' Secretary stated that he had already addressed the Director General of Telegraphs on he subject. The latter had replied that the matter was receiving his attention and the General Secretary said that he was quite prepared to let the matter drop at this. The meeting however decided that the following resolution be recorded and a copy be sent to the D. G. of Telegraphs:—"Delegates of railway employees from all parts of India have had placed before them several allegations of suppression of telegrams and they have no reason to believe that these allegations are without foundation. They would therefore request the D.-G. of Telegraphs to be pleased to favour them through their General Secretary with a statement as to what action has been taken on the reports made."

It was further resolved that papers in this connection be placed before the trustees who will, if they think fit, instruct the General Secretary to institute legal proceedings.

After many congratulatory and valedictory speeches the Conference concluded with cheers for the President and General Secretary. Most of the delegates will have left Bangalore by to-morrow evening.

The Chief Chemical Examiner, Ordnance Department will in future be designated as "The Chemical Inspector, Indian Ordnance Department." The sanction of the Secretary of State for the change has been given.

CAWNPORE RIOT.

INJURED STILL IN HOSPITAL.

QUESTION OF COMMITMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Aug 23.

The case of the 105 accused persons who are charged with rioting and causing grievous hurt to public servants in the discharge of their duties was resumed before Mr. H. M Smith, Special Magistrate. One accused could not attend the Court for the last three days and the case against him was adjourned. He wil now be tried with six other accused persons who are still in hospital.

The Court recorded the statement of the remaining six accused persons to-day after which Sub-Inspector Tasoodak Hoosen was recalled for the second time. He deposed that he had prepared the list of those who were arrested inside the mosque. He looked after the injured and arranged for their being sent to the hospital. He took the last batch of eight or ten injured to the hospital. The names and description of the injured were taken down in the hospital. In some cases on the same day and in others later.

Head Constable Abdul Karim, examined, stated that he was attached to Gille's Bazar chowki where the number of men on the day of the riot was thirty-four. He had gone to the meeting in the Idgar in plain clothes. After the meeting he returned to the chowki. When he reached the chowki he heard guns being fired and saw bricks being thrown.

Further, in his evidence, the Head Constable stated that people were brought under arrest. Eight or nine policemen belong to his Chowki were injured. Witness then gave the names of eight constables who received injuries.

Mr. Boys then addressed the Court regarding the framing of charges and said that the police had sent up these men under two charges, rioting and causing grevious hurt.

Mr. Haque in reply stated that he had already indicated his attitude to His Honour. There was a question as to who were the aggressors in the case, police or rioters, and any threat of the accused being sent to the Court of Sessions would not detain them from taking any attitude they thought proper.

ARGUMENTS BETWEEN COUNSEL.

In reply to the Court whether they would prefer a commitment to the Sessions Court, Mr. Haque stated that the desire of the accused was to go home if the Court wanted to send the case to the sessions. They were ready to take their trial there.

His Honour intimated that he had so far been asked to discharge the accused.

Mr. Haque: I will ask you now to formally to discharge them.

To the Court, Mr. Boys said that what he stated was that he did not press the charge under Section 333 I. P. C., which was exclusively triable by a Court of Sessions. It was not a question of withdrawal and he did not withdraw the charge as there was a ruling of the Calcutta High Court which laid down that the Crown could not withdraw one charge out of two. Mr. Boys added that he had made his attitude perfectly clear. The accused would have been out on bail long ago if the plea of justification had not been mentioned and they were tried on one charge only, that of rioting. The attitude taken up on behalf of the defence was not in the interest of 106 persons who were rotting in confinement.

After some discussion, His Honour asked Mr. Haque: Are you honestly doing your best for these people (accused)?

Mr. Haque replied: Most certainly and honestly.

His Honour then said that if the Crown dropped the charge under Section 333 I. P. C. and tried the case itself on the charge under Section 147 I. P. C. and if any accused were convicted, counsel on behalf of the defence would go in appeal and say that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the case itself and there was no trial in law.

Mr. Haque in reply said that he hoped there would be no conviction in that Court.

Mr. Boys said that he and others responsible for the prosecution had recognised the nature of the case. The accused did not commit riot with a view to plunder or for pecuniary gain or for other such common criminal intent. That fact was to the interest of the accused but the Crown found themselves, owing to the attitude of the defence, forced to treat the case as one of seriousness, and then again being forced to ask that the case to go to the Sessions, and the Crown in the interest of law and order had to ask for more serious sentences.

MOST UNHAPPY SITUATION.

Mr. Boys: "It is not the attitude of the accused. Not one single man out of the one hundred and six has taken up that attitude." He added that it was a most unhappy situation he had known his criminal Court practice.

The Court at this stage rose for lunch.

After lunch Mr. Mazharal Haque made the following statement:—"We have submitted already that our real desire is that the accused may be discharged but as regards the framing of the charges our point is, firstly, that whatever the prosecution wish to do at this stage they should do so upon their own responsibility and should not ask us to commit ourselves to any definite course; secondly, at this stage of the case we should do nothing that may tie the hands of the defence."

The Court asked Counsel for the defence if what had been stated was approved by their clients.

The Court then passed orders adjourning the case to 26th August as Monday was a holiday. In this order the Court recalled in full his previous objections and added that to him it appeared the responsibility for the more serious view that must be taken, rested with the defence and with the defence only, as the responsibility for framing or not of the charges rested with the Court. The defence in refusing to say whether they wished the case to go to Sessions or not, was placing a difficulty in the way of the Court and not of the Crown, who had discharged the whole of their responsibilities by making the statement that they were willing not to press for a more serious charge.

THE PANCH HOWDS MISSION.

CONCERT AT THE LADIES' CLUB.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 22.

Last night a Concert was held at the Ladies' Club in aid of the Panch Howds Mission under the patronage and in the presence of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Wellingdon. It was a great success; it could not have been otherwise. Mrs. Lloyd-Arnold, wife of the popular chaplain of St. Mary's undertook to organize it, and she was fortunate in having netted sense of the best available talent adapted to a concert. The Ladies' Club, of course, was crowded. Very many were content to linger in the verandah and to be enchanted by the vocal and instrumental music from there; to soliloquize, at the same time, on the good work the Panch Howds Mission was doing. There can be little doubt that the proceeds of the concert will materially assist the Mission to continue to carry on its good work. The concert itself had the merit of being classic to a large extent. But antiquity in some of the selections inevitably made itself felt. For example, the opening Quartette "Comrades in Arms" by Adams, if read "by Adam" would have recalled the period when it was originally sung. And if entrusted for rendering to mediocre voices would have palled on ears polite. But Messrs. Cowen, Wilkinson, Hider and Burns sang to perfection, the four voices having blended beautifully. The duet "Watchman what of the night," the "Bedoni Dance Song" and "Love's Awakening" have been heard so often that it was time they were forgotten. But, perhaps they never can be forgotten while Messrs. Burns and Wilkinson consent to sing the duet, Mr. Burn's "the Bedori Love Song" and Mrs. Davie's "Loves Awakening." These three items were very melodiously rendered, and were very properly applauded. Mrs. Daive has seldom sang to better advantage. She appeared to possess a gift in modulating her well-trained voice. Messrs. Burns and Wilkinsons are the happy possessors of very fine voices, and they sang the duet, most effectively, more so, Mr. Burns, the "Bedori Love Song." Mrs. Gamble's presence on a concert platform, is at all times a pleasure. She sang "Turn to me" with singular impressiveness and followed on an equally charming selection. Mr. Wright made a great hit with Sullivan's "Take up air of Sparkling Eyes" and Mr. Cowen with Tosti's "Good bye" Mr. Cowen is too well-known to us to require flattery. It was fortunate, indeed that his services were secured. for exparte from the Ladies, he was undoubtedly the "star" of the evening. The fact was emphasised when he sang "The Laments" by Leoneavails with exquisite feeling. Mr. Cowen is not only man artiste from Albert Hall, but a composer and it is his quartette that he himself, Mr. Weltinio Mr. Hider and Mr. Burns appeared to sing a second time. Mrs. Brayne rendered a Serenade by Schubart and sang it with softening effect. She owns a well-trained voice, and nothing could have been better adopted to it than the Serenade. Mr. Clifford Kay distinguished himself when he sang "Spring has come." Mrs. Watson made her "debut" with "Jone's Coronation," won the hearts of all. We confess to having heard nothing more sublime. She has a cultured voice, and there was something entrancing in every note she uttered. The programme concluded with another Quartette—"The long day closes" by Gullivan, Messrs. Conven, Wilkinson, Hider and Burns undertook to interpret this intricate composition, and they triumphed. The only instrumentalist of the evening was Mr. Sutton who played the violin on two occasions, and appeared to hold complete mastery over it. He played selections from Offerbach, Tschanikonesky, Burns and Duorak, and excelled with each. On the whole, the concert was a musical treat much above the average, to which the plaudist bore abundant testimony.

BENGAL FLOODS.

LORD CARMICHAEL' SYMPATHETIC SPEECH.

RELIEF FUND STARTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, August 23.

A public meeting in aid of the sufferers from the recent floods was held last evening at the Town Hall. His Excellency Lord Carmichael presided. The meeting was largely attended by Europeans and Indians, among them being a large number of Maharajas, Rajahs, Nawabs, merchants and lawyers. Besides the Bengal officials the Hon. Mr. Clarke and Sir Harcourt Butler attended the meeting. The Maharaja of Burdwan in proposing the Governor to take the chair described the devastation caused by the floods.

His Excellency in the course of a sympathic speech, which was punctuated by applauses, and cheers said: "We are determined that all that can be done to mitigate that suffering shall be done. Speaking for the Government, I can say, we do not shrink from our responsibility. It is our duty to try to preserve life by providing maintenance for those who are actually destitute and on us lies the responsibility for putting those who have suffered into a position of being again able to win their livelihood without leaving the country to which they belong."

In conclusion His Excellency highly praised the splendid work done by the marwaris and student volunteers.

Resolutions expressing sympathy with the sufferers, appreciating the admirable work done by the officials, zemindars, marwaris and volunteers and forming a committee to raise subscriptions were adopted.

Among others the Chief Justice, Mr. Lyon, Mr. Sherrock, Mr. Phelps, the Maharaja of Cossimbazar and Maharaja Sir Pryodat Kumar Tagore, and Sir R. N. Mukerjee, Messrs Surendranath Banerjee, Motilal Ghosh Rustamji, and B. Chuckerbutty took part in the proceedings. A sum of Rs. 33,000, was collected on the spot.

CASE OF BEHAR AND ORISSA.

Mr. J. C. Shorrock of the Bengal Chamber said: "It is somewhat a matter of regret that owing to what I am informed are technical difficulties it is impossible to word a resoluton so as include within the scope of our own provincial borders. My information is that Orissa together with other Bihar districts, will shortly be in need of as much help as the flooded districts. I hope those in charge of the relief will find some means of overcoming these technical difficulties and distribute its charity irrespective of territorial boundaries.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjee after referring to the splendid wok done by their young men and excellent services rendered by the marwari, community said that as a journalist it had often been his misfortune to criticise officers of Government, but in this instance, however, they should render unto Caesar the things that were Caesar's and he had nothing but praise for the splendid way in which local officials had worked to save life and to alleviate the distress of the people.

Mr. Motilal Ghose in the course of his speech suggested the suspension of the sunset law regarding the payment of Government revenues. He said of Government be pleased to direct the collectors of floodstricken districts to postpone the sale of 28th September and to realise next two instalments of revenue in twelve equal intalments commencing from 12th of January next, the landholders and tenure holders may be bound to grant similar concessions to different classes of their ryots.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PAYMENT FURLOUGH.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

Government have decided that single Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and married men unaccompanied by their families proceeding to England on "Payment Furlough" who are entitled to the higher accommodation but for whom no room in the 2nd class is available, may at their own request or with their consent be allotted 3rd class accomodation, with 2nd class messing and use of the 2nd class saloon and deck in special cases under the authority of the General Officer Commanding the port of embarkation.

VICEROY'S VISIT.

PARADE OF TROOPS IN BANGALORE.

[Associated Press.]

BANGALORE, Aug. 23.

Arrangements are being made to pitch a large military camp on the old polo ground adjoining the Residency for the use of troops during the Viceroy's visit. There is also to be a general parade of troops during His Excellency's stay here in November.

Good accounts have been received from Home regarding the health of Brigadier-General Sir Girmston, Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops. Marked improvement has occurred.

HIGH COURT.

THE CAUSE LIST.

TUESDAY 26TH AUGUST, 1913.

(Before the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

For Disposal under Rule 746.

35-13-1317-12—Payne & Co. Mahomed Saleh Cassam & Co. v. a firm Goolam Hoosein Bundealli Somji Matu J. & M.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

6-13-684-11—Payne & Co. Sorabji Hormusji Batlewalla v. Jamshedji Merwanji Wadia. Captain & V.

11-13-465-12—Mulji Kh. and Th. Nagindas Ranchoddass Shroff v. The Advocate General of Bombay. Ard. H. D. and Co.

15-13-835-12—Dubash & Co. Yacoob Ibrahim Sayani v. Abdul Latiff Haji Soomar Tyabji D. and Co.

16-13-383-99 Payne and Co. Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail v. Goolam Mahomed Haji Ismail. Crawford B. and Co.

17-13-609-12—Little and Co. The G. I. P. Ry. Co. v. The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and anr. Crawford B. and Co.

18-13-1296-12—Edg. G. W. and Co. Purshotam Ambalal and anr. v. Shri Manoo alias Matoo Betaji Maharaj. Sunderdas & Co.

19-13-656-12—Bhaishanker K. and G. Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Aberchand v. Gulabchand Manalal and Co. a firm and anr. Payne and Co. Bick M. R. & Co.

20-13-238-12—Mehta & D. Maneckbai Dharamsey and ors. v. Kursondas Heerji & ors. Hiralal & Co. Smetham B. & Co.

21-13-525-12—Jeh. M. & S. Tullockchand Hookumchand a firm v. Harmanbux Ramcoover a firm Moti-chand and D.

22-13-819-12—Unwalla P & P. Valibai widow v. Goculdas Karsondas Madhowji K. & Co.

25-13-1-12—Payne and Co. Andrew Yule and Co., a firm v. Ardeshir Bomonji Dubash and anr. Pest. R. K. and Co.

27-13-1-13—Bick M. R. & Co. Goolam Hoosein Essaji Andrew Yule & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

28-13-66-12—Little and Co. The London County and Westminister Bank Ld. v. The Bank of Bombay. Crawford B. and Co.

12-13-1050-11—Payne and Co. Tribhowandas M. Nathubhai and ors. v. Mahomedalli Lookmanji Sullemanji. Jehangir and S.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing & final disposal.

Long Causes.

1291-12—Sabnis & G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke Chitnis M. & S. Part Heard.

1276-12—Chit M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil and ors. Subnis & G. Part Heard.

Testamentary Suits,

6-12—Bhimji & Co. Jeevandas Doongersi & anr. v. Bai Jivibai widow Soonderdas & Co.

17-12—Little & Co. Vallabhdas Rowji v. Khimji Keshowji Tyabji D. & Co.

5-13—Payne & Co. Mohanlal Jodhraj v Ranchordas Bhicandas Vachha & Co.

6-13—Mans. J. H & Co. Jeevandas Damodhar & ors. v Bai Lilabai widow. Pest R. K. & Co.

9-13—Jehangir M. & S. Hoorbai widow v. Ahmed Haji Kaderdina Mulla & Mulla. For Postponement.

10-13—Payne & Co. Abdulla Abdul Rehman & anr. v Mahomed Abdul Rehman Maneeklal & T.

Long Causes.

666-11—Jamsetji R. and D. Sadda Panna & Co. a firm v. Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. For trial of issues raised by appeal court on 14-2-13.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Rock Steven Pereira v. Rozario Mathias De Silva alias Rogers Mathias De Silva & ors. Patel & Ez. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 303-13 Patell and E Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira Rozario Mathias De Silva alias Rodgers Mathias De Silva and ors. Patell and Es. Bhimji and Co.

O. S. 312-13 Motichand and D Nemchand Nathabhai Dayabhai Manchharam and ors. Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Patell and E.

262-13—Pestonji R. K. and Co., Bai Jiwanbai Widow v. Amboobai Widow and ors. Madhawji K and C. (For paupers). Edgelow G. W. and Co.,

441-09—Little and Co., Mathuradas Gokuldas Tehelram Girdharidas and anr. Jamsetji R. and D.

891-12—Mulla and M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai Tyabji D. & Co.

339-13—Smetham B and Co. Parvatibai widow Gopal Sudkoji Bole and ors. Vatcha and Co. Payne and Co., for further hearing.

486-13—Wadia G and Co. Purkha Dolla and Co. a firm v. Gulam Hoosein Abdulally and ors. Patell and E. Man J. H. and Co.

1317-12—Matubhai J. and M. Gulam Hoosein Bandealy Somji v. Mahomed Salleh Cassam and Co., a firm Payne and Co.

223-06—Payne & Co. The Advocate-Genl of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hasam & ors. Bhai Shanker K. & G. for further hearing.

O. S. 620-13—Unwalla P & P. Jijibhoy Sorabji Dubash & anr. v. The Hon'ble the Advocate-Genl. of Bombay. Wadia G & Co.

(*Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman*).

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

445-12—Madhowji K. & Ch. Madhowji Virji v. Ramdas Mulji a firm.

195-13—Bhai K. & G. Poonamchand Tulsiram Mumta Zehan Begum & anr. Craigie B. & Caroe.

386-13—Dikshit & Par. v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke Goverdhandas Dwarkadas.

448-13—Mulji K. & Th. Pranjiwandas Shivlal the Secretary of State for India in Council & anr. v. re F. Nicholson Khand. L. & M.

582-13—Captain & V. Vassanji Sojpal & anr. Tukumji Takersey & anr. Sabnis & G. Khand. L. & M.

578-13—Amin & Desai v. Amichandbhai Zaverdosa Manilal Maneeklal & ors.

598-13—Mehta & Dal. v. Shambhalal Tulsidas Goswami Shri Ghavshyamlal Ramanlalji Maharaj Tyabji D. & Co.

627-13—Mulji Kh. & Th The Bombay United Spg. & Mg. Co. Ltd. v. Jamnabai widow.

662-13—Ragh. N. & Co. Devkarandas Remcoover a firm v. Kamram Lavavalla a firm.

690-13—Jeh. G. & B. Messrs. Dharamsey Assoo & Co. a firm v. Jamsetji Fakirji Mistry.

700-13—Vachha & Co. Khima Bhaga & Co. a firm v. Karsandas Lakhmidas a firm & anr.

705-13—Jamsedji K. & D. Kawasji Fakirji Sidhwa v. Ardeshir Sorabji Engineer.

706-13—Madhowji K. & Ch. Shripal Govind Ranade v. The Gocouldas Callianji Cotton Press Co. Ltd. Pestonji R. K. & Co.

709-13—Captan V. Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed The Allahabad Bank Ltd. & anr. Crawford B. & Co.

710-13—Tyabji D. & Co. v. Saralal Lallabhai R. D. Sethna.

717-13—Bhai K. & G. Pirozsha Pallonji & ors. v. Raghunath Atmaram Samant.

Suits for hearing & final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1021-12—Man. J. H. and Co., Jan Mahomed Abdulla Datu and anr v. Dattoo Jaffer and ors. Mirza M. and M. Mulji Ph. and Th. Nadirshah and Co., Part Heard 9-8-13.

42-12—Malvi H M & R Messrs. Harmandrai Fulchand a firm v. Messrs. Chhajioo Ram & Sons a firm Payne & Co. Part Heard 11-8-13.

508-12—Captain & V. The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay v. Dinkar Khanderao & ors. Sham. M & H. Edg. G W & Co. part heard 9-8-13.

For Further Directions and Costs on Comr's. Report.

212-12—Matu: J and M. Champsey Parbat and ors. v. The Advocate-General of Bombay Little and Co., Manch and ors. and N. Shroff D and D.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Agt. Asst. Comr's. Report.

468-08—Payne and Co., Shanker Chimnaji v Dhodiba Panduji and ors. S. M. B and Co., Rach I and Co., Unwall P and P.

461-10—Jamsetji R. & D. Ramlal Himatlal Gopal Nagardas v. Nadirsha & D.

Short Cause.

581-13—Dubash & Co. Kawasji Pallonji Khareghat v. Krishnarao G. Bhayasaheb Gaekwad Sabnis & G.

Long Causes.

1014-12—Surajmal and Co., Sayed Nuru Hoosein Nalband and anr. v. Mariambai widow and anr. Jam R and D.

1230-12—Hiralal & Co. Rajaballi Ranji & ors v. Bai Sonabai widow & ors. Jam. R. & D. Sham M. & H. Tyabji, D & Co.

696-12—Little & Co. Merwanji Rustom Dubash v. Bai Sonabai widow Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

895-12—Bhai K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal. Bick. M. R. & Co. not to be called on till 14-8-13.

150-12—Subnis & G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & ors. v. Ganput Mahadeo Mohite & ors. Shaw. M. & H.

724-12—Dubash & Co. Bhagilal Maganlal v. Runchodas Varjiwandas & ors. Hiralal & Co., Edgelow G. W. & Co., Dubash & Co.

1324-12—Jam. R. & D. Hiralal Gordhandas v Jagmohandas Damodhardas & ors. Madhowji K. & Ch.

142-09—Bhai. K. & G. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors. Mulla & Mulla.

74-13—Dikshit & P. Yeshwant Vishnu Nane v. Keshavrao Bhaiji & ors. Judah & Sol.

1346-12—Judah and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Damodhardas Rangildas and ors. Matubhai, J. and M F. P. Pavri.

748-12—Hiralal and Co., Jamnadas Dewkaran v Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co., a firm Pest. R. K. and Co.

539-12—Mulla and Mulla Radhakissondas Dwarkadas a firm v Motilal Rupchand a firms and ors. Dik and P. Mulji Kh. and Th.

317-12—Patell and Es. Bai Amtubai widow v. Javeebai and ors. Payne and Co. Little and Co.

1175-10—Shamrao M. and H. Wamanrao, Shamrao and anr. v Tribhowandas M. Nathoonhoy Surajmal and Co.

83-13—Mulla and Mulla Messrs. Narranji Jetha and Co. a firm v. Jamnabai widow Dastur and Co.

42-13—Raghabaya N. E Co., Manilal Chotalal v. Surajmal Liberchand a firm and ors. Surajmal and Co.

58-13—Khand L. and M. Ranchoddas Tribhowandas v Motiram Gangadhar Judah and S.

97-13 Captain and V. Haji Ahmed Saleh Mahomed v Wada Ibrahim and anr. Nadirchand and D. Sab and G.

98-13—Nadirsha and D. Dada Ibrahim and anr. v. Haji Ahmed Saleh Mahomed Captain and V.

1280-12—Dikshit & P. Khanderao Nava Moroba v. Vasantrao Nana Moroba. Daph. F & D. Mulji K & Th.

189-12—Manecklal & T. Ranchordas Hurjiwan v. Aboo Bucker Abdul Rahim & anr. Little & Co. For Consent Decree.

226-13—Unwalla P. & P. Sorabji Dhunjibhai Dadysett v. Sulleman Abdul Wahed & Co. a firm Captain & V.

(*Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing & final Disposal

Long Causes.

197-12—Payne & Co. Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy v Essaji Moosaji & ors. Jam R & D Moti & D. Jeh & S. Surajmal & Co.

569-10—Jehangir & G Eessaji Moosaji v. Isaji Tajbhai & ors. Ard H D & Co. Payne & Co. Shair M & H Moti & D.

398-11—Jehangir & S. Ramdas Gollraj & ors. v. Soonderji Arjoon a firm Madhowji K. & Ch.

148-11—Bhai K & G Gomabai widow v Khimji Gokuldas & ors. Daph F. D. Payne & Co.

1214-12—Dubash & Co, Ganpat, Govindrao v. Yemnabai widow & ors. Daph. F. & D. D. J. Mantri.

1351-12—Jehangir M. & S. H. K. Fadivany v. Nawab Karmalia Jung & ors. Beck M. R. & Co. Daph. F. & D.

917-12—Vachha & Co. Bapuji Dossabhoy Patel v. Cassamalli Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy & anr. Payne & Co.

14-13—Raghavaya N. & Co. Mahomed Rahimtoolla v. Abdul Razak Haji Mahomed & anr. Ard. H. D. & Co.

512-12—Jehangir M. & S. Bayabai widow v. Abdulla Joosub & ors.

1225-12—Edg. G. W. & Co. Rundolph De Souza v Augustino De Souza & ors. Sunderdas & Co. Motichand Mulla & Mulla & D.

774-12—Little & Co. Hooseinbhoy Abdul Kadar Vasi v. Shaik Adam Husseinally Vase & anr. Edgelow G W & Co.

20-13—Ardeshir H D & Co. Nanakram Devidat v. Parbhulal Harilal Edg. G W & Co.

1332-12—Edgelow G W & Co. Pragji Nanji & anr. v. Narotam Gordhandas & ors. Payne & Co.

1332-12—Edgelow G W & Co. Pragji Nanji & anr. v. Narotam Gordhandas & ors. Payne & Co.

776-12—Matubhai J & M. Kesserbai v. Gopinath Jiwan Keni. D. J Mantri.

455-11—Mulla & Mulla. Adamji Ammarbhoy & ors. v. Abdeally Lukhmanji. Payne & Co.

1165-12—Unwalla P & P Hiralal Radhakisson, v. The B B & C I Ry. Co. Crawford B & Co.

1352-12—Mulla & Mulla, Premabai widow v. Sultan Amin, Smetham B & Co.

1193-12—Vachha & Co. v. Manekchand Onkarji Narmada Shanker Harwan Hiralal & Co. & anr. Vachha & Co.

585-11—Shamrao M. & H. v. Lakhmiram Kevalram Pitamber Akheram Jam R. & D.

347-12—Malvi H. M. & R. v. Lakshmibai widow & ors. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy Payne & Co.

SALE OF PRIVATE ARMS.

NEW GOVERNMENT RULES.

Since the beginning of the Anarchical movement the Government of India have from time to time mooned the rules for the sale or private arms. The following as the new amendment:

"The attention of all ranks British and Indian should periodically be drawn to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act (and the rules relating thereto) which provide that any person disposing of arms which he possesses for his own private use, to any other person not entitled by law to possess the same, is liable to be punished with imprisonment for three years or with fine or with both. If any officer wishes to dispose of arms or ammunition either by private sale or public auction or otherwise he will ascertain that the would-be purchaser is a person entitled by law to possess the same, and if such person's name does not appear in the official army or civil lists, he will apply to the magistrate or deputy, commissioner of for permission for the transaction to take place. In the case of an individual under the rank of an officer, the the above procedure will be conducted through his Commanding Officer.

British soldiers are prohibited from purchasing fire-arms for their own private use until such arms have been inspected by an armourer serjeant or armament-artificer, and passed by the Commanding Officer. A register of such arms will be kept, and all sales or other disposals of them will be recorded therein. All private arms and also those supplied by Government to units for sporting purposes will be inspected monthly by an armourer-serjeant or armament-artificer."

WOMEN AS SCOUT-MASTERS.

SIR R. BADEN-POWELL'S APPEAL.

"Are you a fish or a doll?" is the question asked by Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, in an appeal to the ladies of the country.

The Chief Scout's query has reference to a custom prevalent in Japan, where, when a child is born, the parents put up outside the house the sign of a fish or a doll, according as it is a boy or a girl. The fish represents a being who has to swim against the stream and make his way in the world; the doll stands for one who is then to be petted and made much of.

That is all very well for Japan, says Sir Robert, but in our country, at any rate, women feel that they are no longer merely to be petted. No girl of spirit nowadays wants to lead the life of idleness which was formerly the lot of women; she is keen to have the right to co-operate with the men in doing something for her country.

Her one question is "How?" says the Chief Scout: "I can show women that one way, at any rate, lies open to them, and that is through the Boy Scout movement." He explains that all the boys in the country seem anxious to join the ranks of Scouts. The thing that checks them for the moment is "the lack of men who have sufficient time or spirit to take up the work of organizing troops and training the lads."

"Lately ladies have been coming forward for this duty and have proved invaluable as local organizers, managers of troop funds, clubs, equipment, etc. Though at first the executive were against ladies coming into the movement, their good work has proved their right, and we are now glad to recognise officially our lady scoutmasters and to have their help. There can be no work that is of greater interest than that of moulding character in the young lad; there is no work that can do greater good for our country in its near future."

FAMILY OF SCHOLARS.

PREMIER AND HIS SONS.

In the award of honours issued by the examiners in the Final Classical School, Oxford, appears the name of Mr. Cyril Asquith, younger son of the Prime Minister, as having taken a first in Classical Greats.

In 1911 Mr. Cyril Asquith got a first in Classical Moderations, and in the same year won the Hertford Scholarship, the Craven falling to him in the year following. He has thus, with small variation, repeated the remarkably brilliant record of his father, the Premier, and his elder brother, Mr. Raymond Asquith, both of whom, like himself, were scholars of Balliol.

The Prime Minister was elected to a Fellowship at Balliol in 1874, and Mr. Raymond Asquith to a Fellowship at All Souls, in 1902. Doubtless Mr. Cyril Asquith will go on to make the parallel complete in this respect also.

MINERS ENTOMBED IN BURNING PIT.

SCOTTISH DISASTER.

22 LIVES LOST.

The colliery disaster at Cadder, near Glasgow, on Sunday (August 3) evening has proved, as was feared from the outset would be the case, of an overwhelming nature, writes the "Daily Telegraph." Of the twenty-six men who were working in the Carron Company's pit, twenty-two were suffocated without the slightest chance of rescue, and even, it is conjectured, before there was knowledge of the occurrence at the pithead. The mining community in the district around Bishopbriggs, a community which, though somewhat scattered, is of fair size, has been plunged into general mourning on account of an event the like of which it has never before experienced.

Yesterday morning's scene at the pithead, where a crowd of men and women waited quietly and patiently hour after hour until long after dawn while rescue parties worked below in what was felt to be almost a forlorn hope, was both pathetic and impressive. The pit in which the disaster took place is situated a short distance from the north bank of the Forth and Clyde Canal, and lies about two miles north-west of Bishopbriggs. The majority of the employes of the Carron Company, of whom there are 400 or 500, are settled in various groups of cottages along the banks of the canal, including Mavis valley, Jellyhill, and Lochfaulds. The area of the colliery is surrounded by agricultural ground, and the scenery is more pleasing than that which is generally associated with a mining district.

SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

The Carron Company have two shafts, situated about half a mile apart, one of which known as pit No. 15, is a coal working, and it was here that the mishap took place which caused the fire. The other sinking, pit No. 17, is about half a mile distant, and is an ironstone mine. These pits are connected by a ventilating passage. The engine-room and offices are situated at No. 17, and it was here that the all night vigil was maintained. All communication with the place of the accident was necessarily carried on by means of No. 17, and the ventilating passage in the immediate vicinity of the bottom of No. 15 was impassable.

As regards the time of the accident, estimates show some variation, but seven o'clock, or possibly half an hour later, may be regarded as approximately correct. Some time, however, elapsed before the alarm was raised on the surface. Though rescue parties were organised with all possible speed, the fact that the men remained for some hours in a highly dangerous condition accounts for the fact that definite news regarding their position was long delayed.

RESCUERS OVERCOME.

Great credit is due to the organisers of the local search parties, whose efforts to reach their stricken comrades were unflinchingly carried out at grave personal risk. The first party, which included Mr. McWhinnie, manager at No. 17; William Johnstone and Hugh Dickson, firemen; and R. Dunbar Spiers, Dick Keenan, R. Davidson, and Quintin Davidson, had a particularly trying task. Following the usual practice, they carried with them cages of canaries to test the atmospheric conditions of the mine. They proceeded a considerable distance along the communication road, but on opening a trapdoor with a view to entering the workings two or three of those in front were overcome by a rush of gas.

They had to be assisted back to the shaft, and were conveyed to the surface in an unconscious state. After being treated with restoratives by Dr. Millar, Bishopbriggs, they were brought round, though their relatives by Dr. Millar, Bishopbriggs, they were brought round, though their experience left them in a somewhat weak condition. One of the party remarked to a Press representative, "We went into it too soon after the air course was reversed, and were beaten back." A second search party descended the shaft about eleven o'clock, but they were not immediately successful in getting near the seat of the disaster.

THE BODIES DISCOVERED.

Shortly after one o'clock Mr. McLaren, the Assistant Inspector of Mines in the Western Division, Mr. Spiers, the works manager, and others, went down to give assistance. It was about an hour later, while the tense excitement of onlookers at the pithead was at its height, that two of the returning volunteers brought the chilling news that five dead bodies had been reached in the No. 15 tunnel, some distance beyond the junction of the communication road. The men who had perished, it was learned, appeared as if they had merely fallen in a deep sleep. Not long afterwards it was reported that two more bodies had been found near the same spot.

All through the early morning hours a crowd of men and women waited resignedly at the top of No. 17 shaft. The scene revealed at daybreak was a pathetic one. There was no display of emotion even on the part of the women, whose tense attitude suggested that to them it was only too plain that the shadow of bereavement had passed over their dwellings.

Mr. James Bonnar, the general manager of the Carron collieries, on being interviewed, stated that he thought the disaster must have arisen out of the fusing of an electrical cable.

STORY OF SEARCH WORK.

Robert Ferrie, one of the search party which discovered McDonald, a survivor, described the incident. "We had an idea," he said, "where he was to be found, and we did not, of course, know whether he was alive or not. There was always a chance, although it was a very slight one. We had carried nineteen of the bodies out of the pit, and I was absolutely certain that his was not among them. McDonald's mate was among the last to be found, and when we came upon him we thought that McDonald could not be far away from the spot.

"Taking the safety-lamp, we went into the workings, but had not gone many yards when we came upon a body. Two of us turned it over, and I recognised it as being that of McDonald. I thought at first he was dead, and we got a fright when he gave a groan. We then asked him if he knew who we were. He said he did, so we knew there was some chance. He was lying with his face to the ground when we found him, at the very top of the workings. One of us hurried up and telephoned for the doctor, who applied oxygen and brought him round." Ferrie added that they had great difficulty in getting the bodies out of the pit, and it took six of the search party to carry them along the airway.

HERO'S SACRIFICE.

A fireman named Charles Riley, through his faithfulness to duty, proved himself a true hero. On going down the pit he observed that the place was on fire. He immediately gave the alarm to those round about him at this point. Instead of considering his own safety he proceeded further into the mine, with the view of intimating to others the outbreak of fire, with the result that he was too late to escape, and so sacrificed his life. This was an act of true heroism.

Yesterday the following telegram was received from the Home Secretary:

The Secretary of State deeply regrets to hear of the accident at Cadder, and wishes you to convey expressions of his deep sympathy with the relatives of those who are dead.

MAN'S LOVE FOR DOG.

INCIDENTS OF 1,000-MILE JOURNEY ACROSS ALASKA.

The affection one forms for one's dogs is almost limitless, writes Lieutenant George F. Waugh in the "World's Work," describing his experiences crossing Alaska alone.

The day before I reached Chitna I met a trapper carrying five little puppies on his back. He had the mother-dog with him in good condition. He had been three days (two of them without any food) making twelve miles rather than sacrifice these dogs, and he had frozen his feet and hands to badly, as a result, that I am afraid he was bound to lose some of his fingers and toes.

I like to think that I finished my 1,000 mile trip in twenty-one days with the same five dogs with which I started, and that not one of them had even a sore foot during the entire journey. In fact, before I started Payriak had cut his left hind foot, which made it necessary to muckluck it, but when I finished my journey he was in better condition than at first.

Not once during the whole way did I sit on the sled; I pushed it for at least 500 miles, and ran beside it for another 300. Running became such a habit, that when I got to Cordova and started to go down the street, I found myself unconsciously running. I really had to learn to walk from the beginning all over again."

I hated to part with my dogs, but as our country is too hot for them, I decided to given them away. I broke up the team and separated them, so that they would not work together again. I had several chances to sell them, but I could not think of doing so.

When I boarded the boat at Valdez, where I left two of my dogs, my leader, Payriak, tried to get up the gangplank after me, but when they would not let him he stood there until the boat pulled out, whining, as much as to say, "How can you desert me now?"—"Pall Mall Gazette."

ADAM'S LEGACY.

PILOSOPHIC STRONG MAN AMUSES THE MAGISTRATE.

"This is through love: Adam began it," sighed Charles Truscott, aged 47, when fined by the Highgate magistrates on August 4th for having been drunk and disorderly. Truscott, a gymnastic instructor, pleaded "guilty half way—disorderly, but not drunk," says the "Daily News."

It was stated that he went to see his wife, who complained of his drunken habits, and refused to have anything to do with him. "I am not a collegian," exclaimed Truscott, "but I think as an Englishman I have a right to go where my wife is."

Baring his arms and chest he displayed his muscular development to the court, and began to repeat the performance which he said he gave the police doctor. In his attempt to raise his right leg high in the air Truscott lost his equilibrium and reeled to the end of the dock. "I slipped there," he exclaimed. "It's a bit off." "I am only a poor common broken down soldier, nearly 50, and bald-headed," he added.

PREMIER AND MRS. FAWCETT.

A DISCUSSION WITH NON-MILITANTS.

ADVICE TO WOMEN.

Mr. Asquith received at 10, Downing-street, on August 6, a deputation from the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, who waited upon him to acquaint him of the results of the recent pilgrimage through England and the state of public opinions on the subject of Women's Suffrage revealed by that march. Mrs. Henry Fawcett introduced the deputation.

Mr. Asquith, in reply, gave as one of his reasons for receiving the deputation that it came immediately after the pacific, law-abiding, and very impressive demonstration, which was in welcome contrast in all its aspects to the disorderly, and indeed criminal, proceedings which had, unhappily, become familiar elsewhere.

He did not see his way, however, to add anything material with regard to the policy and intentions of the Government, and he was not going to enter into a general discussion on the merits or demerits of the cause itself.

PECULIAR DIFFICULTIES.

He would always recognise their peculiar difficulties and hardships, neither party being united on the questions, and the machinery of neither party being at their disposal. It seemed to be one of the cases in which it was possible that a real and actual majority in the country might not obtain fair Parliamentary treatment.

Alluding to the promise that if a private member's Bill were carried in the House, that measure would receive the support of all the forces of the Government, the Premier characterised it as a pretty strong thing for any one to do.

In fact, added the Prime Minister, he had considerable qualms, not of conscience, but of judgment, as to whether he was justified in taking the course he did.

He claimed that the Government had kept faith in this matter. No one was more disappointed than he when, by the Speaker's ruling, the course proposed became the impossible. As for the suggestion that any pressure was put by the Government or any section of the Government on any of their supporters, so far as he knew there was not a shadow of truth in it.

MRS. FAWCETT DISSENTS.

Mrs. Fawcett: I think there is evidence of it.

Mr. Asquith: I am sorry to hear you say so. Although an opponent of woman suffrage, I never exercised the faintest influence of any sort or kind on any human being from beginning to end, and I should not have thought it honourable to do so.

Members of the deputation interposed suggestions that it might be possible to introduce it by an italicised clause, or by giving the Bill the wider title of "Representation of the People."

Mr. Asquith said these were ingenious ideas and he would consider them, but he did not think there was any precedent for putting a clause in italics which was not a money clause.

Continuing, Mr. Asquith said they came to the point—it could not arise in this Parliament—whether or not, if a Liberal Government was in power in a future Parliament, and the Liberal majority was itself composed of a preponderating number of supporters of Woman Suffrage, it would be the duty of the Liberal Government, whatever the personal opinions of its members to make themselves responsible for Woman Suffrage.

Well, he was not going to answer that question.

This he would say. It was quite impossible, if in the Liberal party there was a majority—a substantial majority, not a casual one—in favour of a great measure such as they were advocating, for the minority to obstruct or prevent its realisation. What would be the proper course for the minority to take was another matter.

He thought there was a certain amount of exaggeration, both in those who anticipated good things and those who anticipated bad things, from the granting of Woman Suffrage. It was a matter which in the long run must be decided by the people themselves, and if they could convince the judgment, and the conscience of the British people that this was a desirable and beneficient change, there was no combination in the world which could prevent their success, and there was no political party which would attempt to do so.

THE EDUCATED BURGLAR.

In his charge to the grand jury at the Middlesex Sessions on August 5, the chairman (Mr. Montagu Sharpe) said the fact had been pointed out to him that many educated men were now being convicted of housebreaking and burglary, says the "Pall Mall Gazette."

He had looked through the calendars from February, 1910, to November, 1911, and he found that out of 200 such cases no less than 83 per cent. were men who were classified as of good education. Therefore, it was shown that men engaged in nefarious crimes were the illiterate class—the old Bill Sikes character.

£14,000,000 WILL.

The will of Mr. Anthony N. Brady, the American tram, gas, and, electric power magnate, after making ample provision for the support of the widow, divides the balance of the estate, which is estimated at $70,000,000, among the five children and one grandchild. Mr. Brady died suddenly at the Carlton Hotel in London on July 22 last.

PANAMA EXHIBITION.

STATEMENT BY SIR E. GREY.

ENGLAND'S REFUSAL TO PARTICIPATE.

In the House of Commons on August 5, Sir A. Williamson (K., Elgin and Nairn) asked the Foreign Secretary whether the British Government had decided not to give official support to the San Francisco Exhibition in celebration of the opening of the Panama Canal; whether their decision had any connection with the attitude of the United States Government regarding the Panama toll question; and whether his Majesty's Government would assist British exhibitors desiring to take part in the exhibition.

Sir E. Grey: The answer is that his Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that they would not in present circumstances be justified in asking the country to incur the heavy expenditure which they find would be necessary in order to participate in the exhibition at San Francisco on behalf of the United Kingdom. The decision was based on the estimate that an adequate participation in the exhibition would require an expenditure which Parliament must be asked to vote of over a quarter of a million, and that this would be quite out of proportion to any commercial advantages that are likely to result, and the question was considered and dealt with on these grounds without any reference to the Panama toll question; indeed, I may add that his Majesty's Government have done nothing to discourage the participation of the self-governing Dominions in the exhibition. As to the support they may be given to British exhibitors who desire to take part, I shall be glad if the honourable member will put down a further question to the President of the Board of Trade.

Sir A. Williamson: Can the right hon. gentleman inform the House whether Germany and other countries are taking part officially in this exhibition?

Sir E. Grey: I have not heard that Germany is taking part in this exhibition, but I will ascertain.

QUESTION OF EXPENSE.

Mr. J. O'Connor (Nat., Kildare, N.): How has the estimate of £250,000 been arrived at as the probable cost of the British section at the San Francisco Exhibition? Is the right hon. gentleman aware that the expense of the British section at the Chicago Exhibition in 1893 was only £60,000, and the expense of the Japanese, German, and French only £120,000 each? How, then, is it possible that the cost of the Commission to carry out the British section at the San Francisco Exhibition could be £250,000?

Sir E. Grey: The right hon. gentleman will see when he reads my answer that the conditions with regard to this exhibition are not the same as regards previous exhibitions, but the estimate, I understand, was arrived at by inquiry on the spot.

Mr. J. O'Connor: Would the right hon. gentleman consider the advisability of placing the whole matter in the hands of some body, such as the Council of the Society of Arts?

Sir E. Grey: I do not see that in a great commercial matter of this kind the Council of the Society of Arts could be referred to. The matter has been very carefully investigated by the Board of Trade.

Mr. Morton (R., Suthe'and): Will there be any objection to the British section being carried out by private individuals, as was done in the case of the French Exhibition in 1889? There was a refusal then on the part of his Majesty's Government, and the matter was undertaken by the City of London, which very much pleased the French people.

Sir E. Grey: I have already said we have done nothing to discourage the official participation of the self-governing Dominions, and we should not think of discouraging the participation of private individuals.

WARNING-DREAM.

LORD ROBERTS' STORY.

Lord Roberts records a remarkable case of the warning dream. In October, 1853, his father to whom he was acting as A.D.C. at Peshawar had issued invitations for a dance. Two days before it was to take place he was silent and despondent during breakfast and eventually told his son that he had had an unpleasant dream which had visited him several times before and had always been followed by the death of a near relation. As the day were on his depression grew, and he wanted to put off the dance. His son dissuaded him, but that night the dream returned, and the dance was then postponed. "The next morning the post brought news of the sudden death of the half sister at Lahore with whom I had stayed on my way to Peshawar."

AFRICAN DISEASES.

A Committee has been nominated by the Colonial Secretary to report upon the present knowledge available on the questions of the parts played by wild animals and teste flies in Africa in the maintenance and spread of trypanosome infections of man and stock.

The Committee will also be asked to report whether it is advisable to attempt the extermination of wild animals, either generally or locally, with a view of checking the trypanosome diseases of man and stock, and whether any other measures should be taken in order to obtain means of controlling these diseases. The question of carrying out an experiment of game destruction in a localised area in order to gain further knowledge of the questions will also be considered by the Committee.

CALCUTTA WEEK BY WEEK.

FLOODS AND THE DEATH-ROLL.

THE TEN LAKHS BEQUEST.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

Dr. Rash Behary Ghose has formulated the scheme of his endowment of ten lakhs of rupees for the University College of Science, and the general opinion is that the breadth and comprehensiveness of the scheme do its author as much credit as the donation itself, generous as it is. As you will have observed, it provides for the creation of four professorships and eight scholarships, and also that the former shall receive the best scientific training out of India. Dr. Ghose's letter to Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, the Vice-Chancellor, is a model of lucidity and preciseness, and his personal references to the distinguished educationist who presides over the University are extremely graceful and well-timed. Perhaps the best, because the most practical part of the letter, was contained in the very last sentence. "If you agree to these conditions," wrote Dr. Rash Behary, "I will at once hand you a cheque for ten lakhs of rupees." I should rather like to see this historic cheque!

The donation was duly accepted by the Senate at its meeting on Saturday, and it need hardly be said that the speeches of Sir Asutosh Mookerjee and Sir Gurudas Bannerjee, the Grand Old Man of academic and legal circles in Calcutta, were thoroughly equal to the occasion.

L'AFFAIRE HORNELL.

Talking of education, we have not heard the last of the Hornell affair. Perhaps the most amazing, not to say insolent, feature of Lord Crewe's latest pronouncement on the subject is his assurance that the appointment of a junior official in the Education Department to this important office must not be taken as an affront to the Education Service in India, and that no such appointment will ever be made again. Talk about adding insult to injury! You first of all say openly that not a single educational officer in India is capable of filling this position, and then you tell the service that they have no right to feel offended! The second assurance is still more wildly unconvincing. How can you possibly expect the Education Service to believe that this is going to be the last appointment over their heads, when exactly the same trick was played upon Mr. Kuchler, the late Director, seven or eight years ago? I daresay Lord Crewe will take care, for his own part, not to repeat the Hornell experiment; I should think he knows better, by this time! But Lord Crewe will not be in office five years hence—at least we all hope not! And how is he going to bind his successor? By setting up this disgraceful and indefensible precedent? I am rather inclined to agree with a writer in the "Statesman" that the India Office is coming to the end of its resources in this matter. It has testily refused any further information as to the reasons which determined the appointment—which is a great mistake on its part. For such a refusal indicates two things—first that the reasons, whatever they were, will not bear examination; that, secondly, that Lord Crewe and his advisers are getting demoralised as the result of the relentless heckling to which they have been subjected. Now if there is anything calculated to whet the eagerness of the inquisitors it is this. I venture to predict that the pursuit will be renewed with greater zest than ever, and that sooner rather than later the Government of the India Office will be compelled to give way.

THE FLOODS.

The inundations caused by the overflowing of the Damodar have fortunately turned out to be less disastrous than was at first feared, so far as the loss of human lives and of cattle is concerned; but they have been destructive in a high degree to crops and goods. The optimistic view taken by the authorities last week is giving place to a juster estimate of the facts. Whereas a week ago we were assured that the loss of life had been practically nil, it is now officially admitted that at least a hundred deaths have taken place in two villages of the Bankura district alone, and considering the depth and continuance of the floods at Amta and Tarkessur it is to be feared that the deathroll in these very few places have reaped, and places will be very much heavier. very few places have escaped, and there has been more serious trouble among the dwellers on the banks of the Hooghly than has been realized. The other day I went down the river as far as Uluberia, and found that it had overflowed its banks in many cases, flooding several of the brickfields on either side, and seeming even to threaten some of the jute mills. Everyone is loud in praise of the noble and devoted work of the young volunteers who have been flocking from Calcutta into the stricken districts with food and clothes for the victims. I hear pathetic accounts of mortality among these plucky youngsters, as the result of the terrible conditions against which they have to contend. Our good result of the calamity has been to bring all classes together in a feeling of sympathy for the sufferers and a desire to help them. Firms and individuals in Calcutta have made lavish contributions already both in money and kind towards the relief of distress, and this week a meeting is to be held at the Town Hall, at which the Governor is to preside, coming specially from Dacca for the purpose. It is feared that this visitation will leave its traces in Bengal for many months, if not years to come.

THE DACOITS.

The newspapers inform us of the latest and boldest exploits of the self-styled Robin Hoods of Eastern Bengal. On Saturday night a band of armed *bhandra log* dacoits broke into the house of a wealthy resident of Kedarpur, near Mymensingh, at 8 o'clock in the evening, and decamped after levying tribute to the tune of Rs. 14,000 and killing or wounding three men who endeavoured to bar their escape. Of course, there is speechless indignation on the part of the Anglo-Indian press, if I may be permitted to use a Hibernicism. The Government is being called upon, in strident tones, to take some steps which shall be more severe than mere police measures, to stop this dangerous nuisance. It is interesting to notice that Anglo-Indian opinion is at last beginning to admit that the despised Bengali can be dangerous. It would be still more interesting to know how far the contempt with which the Bengali has been treated is responsible for these outrages. Whether the anarchical outbreak or the epic of dacoities will do any good whatever to the nationalist cause is of course extremely doubtful; but they certainly appear to be rapidly modifying the contemptuous tolerance, or intolerance, which has long been the traditional British attitude towards the Bengali. Hitherto any admiration which Britons have ever been known to express for any Indian has been reserved for the Sikh and the Punjaoi, principally, as one gathers, because they have shown themselves to be fighting races, and have given a good deal of trouble to the British, one way and another. Now that the Bengalis are beginning to show that they are capable of giving quite as much trouble in exactly the same way as the Sikh or the Pathan, they may perhaps begin to be taken more seriously. The state to which the dacoits have reduced East Bengal is serious enough in all conscience. The Mymensingh district adjoins Dacca, at which the Governor has his present headquarters, so that the boldest foray which these scoundrels have yet organized, has taken place, as it were, under His Excellency's very nose. No wonder the whole district has been reduced to a state of abject terror—terror so far as the dacoits are concerned, although it is possible that the prevalent sentiment with regard to the Government is considerably less flattering!

ANOTHER "RAID".

I must say, though, on behalf of the police, that if they do not succeed in putting down crime it is not for want of trying. Why only this morning we read, of a raid upon the Bijoya Press in Calcutta of which I must confess I never heard until now—in connection with the bomb attempt on Mr. Gordon of Sylhet—how many months ago? I really forget. Anyhow the bomb attempt in Sylhet happened a good long time after the attempt on the Viceroy. Perhaps one of these fine mornings we shall have a raid in that connection. At all events, we live in hopes! No arrests were made yesterday morning, but some papers and chemicals were seized. "We are getting on," as Mr. Asquith would say.

THE EXODUS.

In a few days more we shall be nearing our "Second exodus", when the Government, and as many private individuals as can afford the time and money, will quit the City of Palaces for the hills. September is without exception the worst month in the year in this city, and I don't pretend that Calcutta is a sanitorium during this period. I am inclined to predict that the conditions will be on the whole somewhat worse than usual this year owing to the abnormal rainfall to which we have been treated, and the consequent length and steaminess of the drying process which usually starts next month. If anybody in Bombay contemplates a visit to Calcutta at the present moment. I should strongly advise him to put it off, if possible, to some time after the Pujas!

NEW MILLIONAIRESS.

One of the richest women in England at the present time is the Hon. Margaret Helen Greville, daughter-in-law of the second Baron Greville.

On her marriage she received a very large fortune from her father, the Right Hon. William Mc.Ewan, formerly Liberal M. P. for Central Edinburgh, and chairman of Messrs. William McEwan and Co., the Edinburgh brewers, and under his will, which has just been proved, she inherits the bulk of his property, which is valued for probate at £1,501,250. Mrs. Greville is a widow, her husband, Captain Ronald Greville, who was heir to his father's peer age, having died in 1908. Mr. McEwan left.

£15,000 to Edinburgh Infirmary.

£1,000 to the Infirmary's Convalescent Home.

£4,000 to his butler, Fred Samuels.

£200 to his valet, Henry Vine.

£500 each to a number of employees.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

DULLNESS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

"CITY OF THE DEAD."

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

If business was quiet during the few preceding weeks, it is difficult adequately to describe the state of things during the past few days. As usual during recent years, on the Saturday before bank holiday the Stock Exchange was closed and the example was followed by many outside financial houses. Then came Monday, the annual August holiday, while few members of the "House" thought it worth their while to turn up on Tuesday. On the whole Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, have been fine days, and apart from those Stock Exchange and other business men who are enjoying their annual vacation, few have cared to come to Town. Not only Throgmorton Street, but the environs of Bow Bells generally have had the appearance of the city of the dead. Otherwise circumstances have been favourable, especially so far as the Stock Exchange is concerned. In the first place it looks as though the Balkan States are really going to behave themselves at last, while thoughout the western world at any rate, monetory conditions are comparatively easy. It is true that the Powers are likely to revise the terms of the Balkan peace and that exception is certain to be taken to certain points by both Austria and Russia. But the Balkan States themselves have been brought into line, and that is the chief point. Matters, especially those connected with the monetary position are more satisfactory in New York than prophets had dared to hope.

WALL STREET AND CROP PROSPECTS.

As usual all sorts of cross rumours are abroad in Wall Street regarding the crop prospects and it cannot be said that optimism on the points is by any means in the ascendant. On the other hand "bears" are always very busy on this point at the present time of the year. The great point is that big interests are beginning to take a hand in the market on the other side of the Atlantic, a fact which I ventured to fortell in my last letter. Although August is the holiday season, and Stock Exchange business throughout the world has been of such a nature during the past few months as to render anything in the nature of "booming" markets during the current month, as a practical impossibility, still it must not be thought that the condition will necessarily be one of less strength and activity than during the earlier periods of the year. On the contrary, in more propitious years, many of the most celebrated coons have broken out in this holiday month and there is no reason that in a mild way poor melancholy 1913 may not find her salvation in August. Certainly outside circumstances are more favourable than they have been for a long time past. A notable chapter of history was, of course, the South African boom of 1895, and I well remember how effectively the excitement grew and markets developed during August of that year. An interesting feature of the last few days' business has been the tendency of Consols to assert their position as market leaders. This, I am inclined to think, is one of those healthy signs the importance of which can only be appreciated by those who understand the subtleties that reveal the morals of the market. Home Railway dividends have been considerably better than the first few announcements. I was able to chronicle in previous letters, a fact that has cheered market spirits considerably, while apart from what I have had to say about the Continent and America, both China and Mexico, have sent over better news.

HOME RAILWAY DIVIDENDS.

The last of the English Home Railway dividends was announced after my letter had gone to the post last week, and a very excellent announcement it was. It was that of the Great Western, and the market learned with gratification that the directors recommended that the rate of distribution should be restored to that paid for the first half of 1911. The same policy was adopted in the case of the North Western and Great Central, both these announcements having also been made at the close of last week's business. Despite increased burdens that have been placed upon them it looks as if the leading English lines are enjoying great prosperity and that a very substantial portion of the increased traffics will come into nett profits. The rate increases which I have explained in previous letters will come into effect during the current year, and presuming trade continues at its present booming rate, there should be good traffic showing all along the line.

There is not much to chronicle concerning the Yankee Market. During the early part of the week news came that the Illinois dividend had been "out" from 7 to 5 per cent., and this had an adverse effect. But since the market has recovered and the position now is that of a firm undercurrent with little business and not much change in prices. If Canadian Pacifics have been rather heavy the fact must be traced mainly to the call on the recently issued new stock. Payment is due on August 18th, times are hard and many have had to sell old stock to meet the liability. In the markets for foreign rails there has been very little-of-importance.

END OF RAND TROUBLES.

Perhaps one of the most interesting events in the financial world, so far as our stock markets are concerned, has been the break up of the Rand Strike. Much is due to the firm attitude of General Botha, though it now seems as if that doughty, ruler had a position to deal with, difficult enough, it is true, but not quite so terrible as we at home had been inclined to believe. The fact seems to be that the rioting and outward trouble was serious indeed, but the undercurrents were less dangerous than sensational writers and panic mongers had given us to understand. Mr. Raymond Schumaker in an interview with Reuter's representative stated that he took an optimistic view of the situation, and said that the labour force would be greatly augmented during the next few months. In dealing with the past trouble, that gentleman traced the awful appearance of things to the absence in the first place of adequate government protection, but which a few extremists were able to terrorise moderate thinkers.

DRIVING OUT "DEVILS."

REPULSIVE SCENES IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Another St. Paraskeva's day has come and gone at St. Petersburg. The usual fanatical scenes have been enacted in the suburbs wrote Reuter's correspondent, during mail week and the ecclesiastical authorities have not protested, nor have the police intervened. Special trains have again been run to enable thousands of the lower classes to witness a repulsive spectacle, the toleration of which is one of the mysteries of the Russsian Holy Synod.

The church of St. Paraskeva is situated in a factory district of the city. On the exterior side of one of the walls is an image of the saint, to whom is attributed the power of driving out devils and curing epileptics, neurotics, and others by miraculous intervention.

The treatment of the first sick woman is typical of the rest. One young peasant lifted her in the air, two others held her arms fully extended, while a fourth seized her loosened hair, and, dragging her head from side to side and up and down, shouted "Kiss, kiss St. Paraskeva!" The woman's garment was soon in tatters. She began groaning. One of the men exclaimed. "Get out, Satan! Say where thou art lodged!" The woman's head was pulled back by the hair, her mouth was forced open and mud-coloured water (said to be holy water) was poured into it.

Half-choked, the woman spat the water out and was heard to moan, "Oh, they are drowning me"! The young man exultently exclaimed, "So we've got you, Devil, have we? Leave her at once or we will drown you!" He continued pouring water into the victim's mouth, and after that, unclarified oil. Her lips were held closed, so that she was obliged to swallow it.

The unfortunate woman was again raised and her face pressed against the image. "Kiss it! Kiss it" she was commanded, and she obeyed. She was asked who was the cause of her being "possessed." "Anna," was the whispered reply. Who was Anna? What was her village? In which cottage did she live? A regular inquistion. The physical and mental sufferings of the first victim lasted about an hour, at the end of which she was handed over to her relatives, after a cross had been given to her, as it was found that she did not own one.

According to accounts published by the newspapers, many other women were treated in the same fashion, the exorcising lasting a whole day and night. The men "pilgrims" would seem to have been less severely handled. It is explained that the idea of unclothing the women is that there should be no knot, bow, or other fastening where the Devil and his coadjutors could find a lodgment.

CONTEMPT OF COURT AT BANDRA.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 15th instant I have noticed a letter under the above heading from a correspondent. As since then nothing has appeared in refutation of the facts set forth by him they must be presumed to be true. Such being the case the question naturally arises as to whose conduct is the more reprehensible that of Mr. Honner, the Assistant Collector, for his effrontery to have been puffing away a cigar under the very nose of the Magistrate, Mr. Dabholkar, while sitting on the bench in a crowded Court, or for his worship to have meekly submitted his nostrils to the fumes of the fragrant weed. As these serious errors of commision and omission on the respective parts of such high officials of Government as an Assistant Collector and a First Class Magistrate may have a most demoralising effect, it is to be hoped Government will take due notice of the affair. In the meantime your views on the subject will doubtlessly be much appreciated by the public.—Yours, etc.,

BRITISH JUSTICE.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

NEW BRANCH OPENED IN KARACHI.

A COMPLIMENT TO THE CITY.

A new branch of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., was opened at Karachi on Friday evening. The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas presided over a large gathering which included Seth Chellaram Dulloomal, Seth Gidumal Fatechand, Mr. J. Adamson, Mr. Dipchand T. Ojha, Mr. Tirthdas Chandumal, Rao Bahadur Bulchand Dayaram, Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, and many others.

In the course of an explanatory speech the Manager, Mr. Chemaram S. Advani, said:—

The Central Bank of India was started in Bombay on the 21st December, 1911, with an authorized capital of 50 lakhs of which 20 lakhs were subscribed. During the very first six months of its existence, its importance and utility became established; over 60 lakhs being received in deposit in this short period. The next six months saw the deposits increase from 30 lakhs to over one crore. The Bank's paid-up capital was now increased by another 10 lakhs by more shares being entered. The shares were taken up at a premium of 20 per cent. (paid-up capital now stands at 40 lakhs and subscribed 50 lakhs); the sum of one lakh of rupees received as premium on the additional shares being set apart as a reserve fund. The shares are now quoted at Rs. 30-8 for Rs. 25 per share paid up and there is every prospect of a further rise. The first six months of the present year saw a further increase in the deposits of 25 lakhs showing a rapidly growing confidence in the soundness and stability of the Bank. The working capital now stands at Rs. 1,35,96,000. This is no mean record for 18 months' business. This compares most favourably with other banks of good repute and of much longer standing. The amount of business done by this Bank, having regard to its capital and the shortness of the period of its existence, has been most encouraging and the out-look is most cheerful.

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The Bank had so far confined its activities to Bombay, but owing to the growing importance of Karachi and the increase in the volume of its trade, it has been thought desirable to open a branch in Karachi under the auspices of several well-known local men, and an Advisory Committee consisting of the following gentlemen has been formed to guide and aid in the work of the branch:—The Hon. Mr. Kothari, R. B. Bulchand Dayaran (President, Hyderabad Municipality), Mr. Yusufally Allibhai (President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta (of Messrs. Nusserwanji & Co.), all these are men of light and leading in Sind and possessed of considerable wealth themselves and of much local influence. They are also men of sound judgment and experience. The thanks of the management of the Central Bank are due to them for consenting to serve on the Advisory Committee of the Karachi Branch.

The Karachi branch will not be opened merely to gather deposits in Sind but to assist its trade, and more particularly the trade of Karachi (in the proper sense of the word) by providing all kinds of banking facilities. It will transact all kinds of business, borrowing, as well as lending, discounting bills, opening cash credit accounts on approved securities, making advances against goods and properties, etc., whereby local trade will be assisted in its various operations and developments.

I have circulated among you copies of the Bank's last half year's report which will give you a general idea of the progressive character of its business and the general confidence it has inspired. There are some features of this Bank which render it a much safer agency for investment than any other banks. Already these special features which distinguish this bank from others, which do not provide such safe-guards, have attracted attention in Sind and many inquiries have been made by people in this province about its terms and I have during the very short period during which preparations for opening the Karachi Branch have been made received a considerable amount of money for fixed deposits. I trust many other deposits will follow. I hope many of you gentlemen will favour us with your kind patronage. I am aware that during the last few years a number of other banks have been opened in Karachi. But while some of these are mainly deposit receiving banks and, therefore, don't aid local trade in Karachi; and some are banks of small capital which don't in the nature of things offer the guarantee that larger banks with greater capital offer, the few important and substantial banks that remain are not too many for the marvellously expanding trade and business requirements of Karachi. I shall not, however, dwell much on this delicate topic, but will venture to hope that banks of the cautious policy and sound methods of business like the Central Bank will completely justify their existence and thoroughly establish themselves in public favour and receive yearly increasing support. To the merchants and capitalists of Sind this bank looks for the fullest patronage, a patronage which, let me tell you, will be amply repaid by good service rendered. The Manager in conclusion invited upon the Chairman to "open" the branch.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The Chairman in responding said:—As you will have gathered from the report which has been read to you this bank has achieved a phenomenal success, for you are told that within six months of its start it had received deposits to the extent of 25 lakhs, which within the next six months rose to a crore of rupees and now when it has had less than two years' life, having been opened only on 21st December, 1911, the deposits stand at the proud figure of Rs. 1,35,96,000.

This remarkable achievement is due to several causes; the first of which is that it is captained by men like the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, a name to conjure with in Bombay and Mr. Ardeshir Bilimoria, Secretary to Messrs. Tata & Sons, to whose able management that house owes its greatness in no small degree. Another cause contributing to this success is the special rules by which this bank is governed. The foremost of these rules is that the bank publishes its accounts every fortnight. This is naturally calculated to inspire greater confidence in this Bank than in those who publish accounts at longer intervals. The Indian Bank which enjoys the best reputation in Karachi at present publishes its accounts every six months. More frequent publication of accounts tells people that the Bank is prepared to take the public into greater confidence. Another rule is that no director is allowed personal credit so that there may not be the slightest suspicion of jobbery and favouritism, and a third rule is that as soon as the bank is found to have suffered losses to the extent of three-fourths of its paid-up capital, the directors are under an obligation to take the bank to liquidation. This affords a most wholesome guarantee against a total break up or bankruptcy.

"THE MORE THE MERRIER."

Now it might be said that there are already 15 banks in Karachi and why should there by any more. Well, I say this a case to which the well-known English phrase "the more the merrier" very rightly applies. Considering the versatility of its business, not only is this bank not redundant in Karachi but it will be supplying a want. The report tells you that this Bank will do not only a borrowing and lending business, but it will also advance moneys on all kinds of securities including goods. This will greatly benefit the trade of the Port. The more banks you have of this kind the more cash will the merchants have at their disposal and on easy terms of interest, etc. It will be a boon to the trade of Karachi if additional banks of this nature are opened.

Up to now, this bank has confined its operations only to Bombay as it had no branches elsewhere. And the management have decided to open this branch in Karachi not because they could not do without it but out of compliment to the great importance of Karachi. Your city bulks very large in the public eye for its huge commercial activity and very rightly so. Its import and export trade combined is worth nearly 60 crores of rupees. And there is not the least doubt that that trade will receive an impetus by the establishment of Banks like this.

With these remarks I declare the Central Bank of India "open."

At the request of non-English knowing gentlemen present the Chairman repeated the whole of his speech in Sindhi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Aug. 25

Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.—Mufti.

Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7 A.M.

Machine Gun.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt A. R. S. Hayno, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday, the 26th inst. at 6-45 P.M.

II. The Machine Gun Class of "F" Company will parade every Wednesday, at 7, A.M. at Head-Quarters.

Parade.—"G" Company will parade to-day, Monday, the 25th instant and "G" Company Recruits on Wednesday, the 27th instant at 7-30 A.M. at the Bombay Gymkhana Dress.—Mufti

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II. Recruits Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday, at 6-30 P.M.

Musketry.—The Range is reserved for Spoon shoot on Sunday, 31st August Distance-700, Yds. 600 yds. Figures 4 and 3.

Lectures.—In accordance with Brigade Order No. 190, dated 16th July 1913, Lieut. R. H. Stranger will give a lecture on Musketry to-day, the 25th August 1913 at the B. V. A. Head-Quarters at 7, 15. P.M.

Subject-Infantry Fire in Battle.

II-In accordance will Brigade Order No. 194 dated 23rd July 1913, Major W.H.W. Hope, R. G. A. will give a lecture on the 26th August 1913, at the R. G. A. Lecture Room at 7-15 P.M.

Subject.-The operations in Italy during 1805 and the effect of the Naval actions at Trafalgar in the same.

All Officers and members of volunteer Units are invited to be present. Dress.-Plain Clothes.

III.-The Adjutant will give a lecture on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 7 P.M. at Head-Quarters.

Subject.-Attack.

All ranks are invited to attend.

Transfer.—No. 7496 Vol. G. M. Rose, is transferred from "G" Company to Bombay Light Horse and struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.

Extracts from Government Gazettee dated Bombay Castle, 28th April 1913.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

August 23.

Resignations.—Paymaster and Honorary Captain James Procter Watson resigns his Commission, with permission to return his rank and wear the Uniform of the Corps on retirement, with effect from 1st April 1913.

Enrolment.—No. 268 Gummer J. A. McMullen having rejoined as a reservist is taken on the Strength of the Corps from the 18th instant and posted to "B" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.

Semaphore Signalling Class.—Tuesday, 26th instant; The Semaphore Signalling Class will parade at Head-Quarters at 7-0 P.M.

Educational Lecture.—The following is published for information:—

Monday, 25th instant, at 7-15 P.M. at B. V. A Head-Quarters, Lieutenant R. H. Stranger will deliver a lecture on "Infantry fire in Battle."

Tuesday, 26th instant at 7-15 P.M. at the R. G. A. Lecture Room.

Major W. H. W. Hope, R. G. A. will deliver a lecture on:—

"The operations in Italy during 1805" and the effect of the Naval Actions at Trafalgar in the same.

SIMLA TOPICS.

SIR O'MOORE CREAGH'S RETIREMENT.

INDIANS AS COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

Simla has at last received with extreme regret the semi-official announcement that General Sir O'Moore Creagh will vacate the command of the Indian Army in March and retire from the service. Although no confirmation is forthcoming, yet it is certain that Sir O'Moore Creagh will not remain in India beyond next spring. He has held this high office now for about four years and fulfilled the high hopes with which Lord Morley sent him out to this country. He was sixty and the general opinion at the time of his appointment was that the responsibilities of the office of Commander-in-Chief would prove too heavy a burden for him. Nevertheless, Sir O'Moore Creagh did his duty and did it very well. The Army will miss him and the Indian troops will keenly feel his retirement. An important episode in his term of office, which is not generally known, may be mentioned now that he is about to leave us. In the cold weather of 1911 several prominent men took up the question of direct commission in the Indian Army for the martial races. In fact, notice of a resolution was given by Mr. S. Sinha of Bankipore. Nothing further was heard about it and even persistent enquiries proved fruitless. At the Delhi Durbar the question was again revived with considerable force and was widely discussed both in the official and press camps. Even an announcement was expected. The Durbar boons were proclaimed and the representatives of the martial races and the Indian leaders were greatly disappointed. A keen sense of depression and disappointment came over those who had fondly hoped for some kind of generous recognition by the Sovereign of the services of his sepoy army. After the break-up of the Durbar camps, it was whispered that it would be included in the supplementary boons to be announced in Calcutta. The Calcutta visit came to an end duly and a veil was drawn upon the whole question which has not yet been lifted. Neattempt has yet been made to re-open this subject.

SCHEME NEGATIVED BY DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The question nevertheless remains whether there was any justinable ground for the expectations formed at Delhi during the Durbar week. It is extremely difficult to give a definite answer. I am inclined to believe that Lord Hardinge's government recognised the full significance of the demand and made a definite move which carried the high authority and whole-hearted support not only of the distinguished and veteran soldier who is now our Commander-in-Chief, but also of the Viceroy's Executive council. I have reason to think that Lord Crewe was also inclined to consider the scheme favourably. In a matter of this kind the King Emperor's pleasure is an essential factor, and in all questions of advancement of his Indian subjects His Majesty is as gracious and liberal-mined as most advanced liberals in the United Kingdom could be. The question then narrows down to why this legitimate aspiration of the martial races for a small share in the honour and glory of fighting in the commissioned ranks for their King and country was not included in the Delhi boons. The obvious inference is that the Cabinet did not see eye to eye with Lord Hardinge's government and the decision of the Cabinet prevailed. This decision of His Majesty's Ministers was greatly influenced by the opinion of the Defence Committee of which Lords Roberts and Kitchener are distinguished members, and my own personal opinion is that it is the latter who had much to do with the negation of this forward move. Thus a great reform was shelved, and God alone knows for how long!

GENERAL SIR H. SMITH DORRIEN.

General Sir O'Moore Creagh has practically passed the greater part of his brilliant career with the Indian Regiments and as such he cannot but sympathise with the aspirations of the Indians for demanding their due share in the higher ranks of the King's army. He has fought side by side with the sepoys and seen many lay down their lives for their King. He also saw that in the supreme moment no distinction was made between "Black" and "White." His successor will be quite a different man. He will come from the British Service. He will be quite a stranger to the Indian Army. Of course he may have held staff appointments in this country, but he has not lived with the sepoys as General Sir O'Moore Creagh has done. I hear General Sir H. Smith Dorrien will be our next Commander-in-Chief. He is an admirable soldier but he can never be the same to the Indian Army as Sir O'Moore Creagh has proved to be. This veteran chief has yet six months to serve in this country and it is just as well that this question of throwing open the Commissions to the Indians should be raised in the Imperial Legislative Council. About three years ago Mr. S. Sinha gave the lead in this matter and his friends might now follow.

KRUPP SECRET OUT.

BRANDT TELLS HIS STORY.

HINT OF FURTHER SCANDALS.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" wired on August 1, as follows:—

The Krupp court-martial was again open to the public to-day, and it is evident the military authorities will only sit in camera when obliged to do so owing to the nature of the evidence.

Public opinion on this point has expressed itself unmistakably, and the military authorities have bowed to the serious desire of the German nation to know all about this matter. Yesterday afternoon only about one hour was devoted to hearing evidence in camera.

The first witness to-day was a police officer named Koch, who had been entrusted with the police investigations by the Ministry of War. He explained how he paid domiciliary visits to Brandt in his office here, an escaping various papers. For months before these visits he had had Brandt under observation by detectives, and for three months these detectives never lost sight of him from the moment he went to business in the morning until he returned at night.

Every person with whom Brandt communicated was carefully watched, and his identity established. Koch also narrated how he confiscated immense numbers of duplicates of reports and similar matter sent by Brandt to Essen.

Then came the most important witness, Brandt himself—a man of 46 years of age highly intelligent, but considerably broken by the imprisonment of the past few months and the ordeal of the preliminary examination to which he has been subjected in gaol.

A GUNNERY EXPERT.

Brandt is not a man of superior education, but he served as a soldier in the Technical Departments, and nothing in connection with the construction of guns, shells, and other warlike appliances was unknown to him. More than one witness declared that his knowledge of these things far surpassed that of the ordinary artillery officer.

Brandt narrated how he became acquainted with Krupp's and was eventually sent from Essen to take charge of the Bureau here under Herr von Schuetz. He gradually won the confidence of his firm by his industry and also in consequence of the important reports which he began to send in. He claimed that in consequence of his action he was able to do the War Department an important service in getting prices reduced.

The general instructions which he received from Essen for his guidance were that he was to get his information in a friendly way from former comrades in the Technical Departments and that he was to take no steps which were objectionable or likely to get the firm into trouble.

In addition to sums reported yesterday, Brandt received a Christmas gratuity of £100 yearly, and every year a sum of £50 was set aside for him which was to be paid out to him after ten years' service. Questioned about various sums expended on persons who supplied him with information Brandt gave hazy replies, but admitted that about £175 per annum was spent in entertaining and in Christmas gifts.

HOW THE STORY LEAKED OUT.

An interesting point was reached when Brandt was asked about his relations with Herr von Metzen, who succeeded Schuetz as chief representative of Krupp's in Berlin. This was the easy-going official, who in time was dismissed and fell into disfavour.

Metzen evidently felt himself injured, and entertained the idea of legal proceedings against his former employers. With this object in view he began examining papers and documents in his bureau, and among the papers which he took home with him to study at his leisure were numerous duplicates of reports sent by Brandt to Essen. His intention evidently was to bring pressure on Krupp's.

It was exactly those papers taken by Von Metzen which fell into the hands of Dr. Liebknecht, and the Court narrowly cross-examined Brandt on this point. In the opinion of the witness it could only have been Von Metzen who suppled Dr. Liebknecht with his material, and the latter gentleman is sure to have something of interest to say on this point.

Brandt maintained that in all he did he was unconscious of doing anything wrong, and he supported this view by quoting a statement made recently by a high official of the War Office that between the War Department and Krupp's there were no secrets, and that the better Krupp's were informed on all military matters the greater the advantage of the German army.

Brandt was then taken over ground dealing with his relations with the several defendants. His evidence in general went to support the indictment. At the conclusion of his evidence, when he was pressed by the Court, he declined to mention the names of others; he refused, he said, to make the scandal bigger than it was already. He also hinted that Krupp's rivals had also subterranean connections with military persons, but would give no definite information on this point.

It is interesting to note that Brandt's superiors in Berlin received £750 yearly for "social purposes" in addition to their salary.

IS THE CRIMINAL CLEVER?

CONVICTS AND FACES.

"NATURAL STUPIDITY" THEORY REJECTED.

The theories respecting criminality and criminal types of Dr. Goring, medical officer of Parkhurst, were discussed August on 5, by Sir Robert Anderson, late head of the Criminal Investigation Department, with a representative o rhe "Pall Mall Gazette."

Dr. Goring's measurements conflict with the theory of Lombroso that there is a definite type of criminal and that it is possible to recognise various kinds of criminals by the conformation of their heads, but he comes to the conclusion that the English convict is defective in physical strength, weight, stature and mental capacity.

Sir Robert Anderson does not agree to either theory. "Take, for example," he said, "what is commonly the case with a man who is successful inperpetrating frauds on property. He is often a most fascinating man, sometimes handsome, and perhaps the son of a clergyman, with a good education to his credit."

In this connection Sir Robert related an interesting anecdote.

AN EXPERIMENT.

"When I was at Scotland Yard," he remarked, "Dr. Max Nordau came to see me. I knew he was coming, and laid a trap for him. I had in my desk two photographs, in each of which all but the head and features was concealed from view. I placed them before Dr. Nordau and asked him to tell me which was the criminal. He hesitated for a long time, and finally shirked the decision."

"Of whom were the photographs?"

"One was that of Woerth Raymond, who stole the Agnew Gainsborough; the other was Dr. Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury."

"What is your inference?" was the next question.

"This and other evidence avilable puts out of court the Lombroso theory. Some criminals have charming heads. Again, take such an agency as the Bannardo Homes, which sends to Canada children rescued from the streets. I have been assured, on the testimony of a Government inspector of child immigration, that not more than 2 per cent. of these children turn out failures.

QUESTIONS OF PHYSIQUE.

"I should be inclined to make the margin 5 per cent., but even then, if the Lombroso theory were correct, many of the children would be hopeless. This is adhering, of course, strictly to the theory of physical conformation, and leaving out the question of religious training."

Questioned as to the theory advanced by Dr. Goring that thievec and burglars are usually puny and fraudulent offenders commonly of average height and weight, Sir Robert, suggested laughingly, that buglars of small stature would find this convenient for getting through small windows.

He reject entirely the deduction drown by Dr. Goring that poor physique is responsible frequently for unemployment owing to the fact alleged that "all other things being equal, a poor man's physique serves frequently as a casting vote in determining whether he will easily find employment or be unemployable."

"The cause of unemployment in such cases," said Sir Robert, emphatically, "is trade unionism, which will not allow a man of inferior capacity to work because he is unequal to the better eqipped workman."

DRINK AND CRIME.

Against the theory that dring is not a cause of crime except in the case of violent offences against the person, Sir Robert spoke with the weight that comes that many years' experience of criminal investigation.

"Drink and gambling," he observed, "are fruitful causes of offences against property. A man reduced to poverty by his own act will do anything to get back what he has lost."

That the vast majority of criminals are of a low standard of intelligence, often amounting to mental deficiency—in other words, that criminality "is not inherent wickedness, but natural stupidity"—Sir Robert wholly disbelieves.

"What the police call a 'good' criminal is always a clever man," he said "Weak mined people often do wrong things thoughtlessly, but in intelligence is a negligible quantity.

"The criminal is generally definitely clever. If you were to take the prisoners in a goal and people in a slum round which you had put a ring fence for purposes of comparison, you wond mostly find the preponderance of ability among the convicts."

UP-TO-DATE ELOPEMENT.

While her parents were paying farewell visits to friends on the eve of their departure, Miss Lochraine Lee (says the Washington, D. C., correspondent of the "New York Evening Telegram") remained at home, packed her suitcase, and, arranging a "dummy" in her bed, took a train for New York.

When her parents returned they looked in their daughter's room and, seeing a form on the bed, retired. In the morning they found a note from Miss Lee saying she had gone to New York to marry the man of her choice, Mr. Sidney Witherington. He met his fiance at the train, and they were married without delay.

STRIKE RIOTS IN MILAN.

KNIVES AND PISTOLS FREELY USED.

40 SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.

The Milan correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" sent the following telegram in mail week by an indirect route to avoid the censor:—

For the second time within six weeks a general strike has broken out in Milan, and for four days past been paralysing civic life. It is now assuming alarming proportions, the number of strikers having been increased from 10,000 to 150,000.

The agitation arose out of the metal workers' strike in Lombardy and Piedmont, when the masters refused to grant a collective all-round rise of ½d. an hour in wages. The Government, while proclaiming neutrality, has, as usual, resorted to its darling device of muzzling the Press, and there has been a wholesale seizure of foreign Press telegrams regarding the strike disorders.

Large bodies of troops have been drafted from other centres, and the city resounds with the clang and clatter of armed men, and wears an aspect of military occupation. This ostentatious display of force has angered the populace and provoked disorders which tend to convert what was a purely economic struggle into a political revolution, which is being joined by all the anarchist elements.

Malatesta, the anarchist leader whose deportation from England was attempted some time ago, has come over from London to encourage the revolutionary elements. Barricades have been erected in the streets, and for hundreds of yards the granite paving has been torn up to obstruct the furious charges of the cavalry.

Warehouses have been sacked, building materials have been seized, drays carts overturned, and telegraph polses uprooted to be used as means to resist the soldiery. Telephone wires have also been cut.

Hordes of women are placing themselves across all the railway tracks to prevent the circulation of the steam trams. Groups of strikers have stoned passing express trains, and logs of wood have been stretched across the rails.

To-day proved a sanguinary one. Not only were the troops mercilessly stoned, but the exasperated crowds attacked the soldiers with daggers and revolvers. Forty wounded officers of cavalry, carabinieri, and civil police are lying in hospital, many of them in a dangerous condition.

Over 70 pistol shots were fired from the upper storeys of dwellings against the police, and more than 500 arrests have been made.

The disorders have spread to provincial towns, where the situation is serious on account of the astounding deficiency of police. This latter circumstance has enabled gangs of thieves and burglars to undertake systematic raids upon the prviate residences of many families who are known to be away holiday-making

It is difficult at the moment to say where it will all end. There is no doubt that the workers have had a bad time of late. There is a serious industrial crisis throughout the whole of Italy, chiefly consequent upon the war in Tripoli and the consequent enormous absorption of the national wealth by the State. Employers, with their warehouses overcrowded with unsold and now probably unsaleable goods, are in no hurry to make peace.

The toiling masses are feeling the pinch of poverty more keenly than at any time since the disastrous riots in 1898. They are showing a grim determination.

Last month there were 77 strikes, involving, according to official statistics, some 16,000 workers. But these numbers are preposterously below the truth, for the rolls of the Chamber of Labour show that over 40,000 were involved in he metal trades alone.

Unemployment is widespread. The strike is reacting upon Rome. Naples, Genoa, and other big centres. The Labour federations threaten to extend the strike over all Italy.

POLITE FILIPINOS.

An official book is published by the Board of Educational in Manila for the guidance of the American teachers who are trying to make perfect gentlemen out of the little Filipinos (says the "Daily Express" New York correspondent.)

Boys are the greatest offenders in the Phillippines as elsewhere. Here is the special lesson for the conduct of the boy:—

Hands are to be out of pockets, coats are to be kept buttoned. Especially is this necessary if you wear a military coat with nothing but an undershirt beneath it.

Commonly it will be found in the Philippines that under the coat is nothing but boy.

The boy is to be taught to rise when women enter the room, to carry parcels, to take off the hat—all of these particularly hard injunctions in a community where woman, while numerous, have not been considered. A polite boy never neglects to be polite to his mother. If he walks with her he carries any parcels she may have. If he meets her he takes off his hat to her.

Thus shall the little Filipino grow to be as good as Mark Twain's Buck Fanshaw, who "never shook his mother."

No excuse for the pale and anaemic —Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract sends rich red blood coursing through the veins, makes rosy cheeks, bright and clear eyes.

THE HOLIDAY-MAKERS.

HAVE THE AMERICANS FORSAKEN LONDON FOR PARIS?

CURIOUS CONFLICT OF EVIDENCE.

To the man in the street there would appear to be quite a large number of American visitors in London at the present time; writes the "Westminster Gazette," and the managers of several of the principal hotels in the neighbourhood of Charing Cross and the Strand, admit that they were having a good season with this class of guest. But a strange conflict of evidence was encountered between the tourist and shipping agents, so that it is difficult to say with any degree of certainty whether London or Paris is attracting the majority of our friends from New York and Philadelphia.

CHERBOURG AND THE CONTINENT FIRST?

"I have noticed this year, for the first time, that there has been an appreciable decrease in the number of Americans coming direct to England and London," said the representative of a well-known firm of travel organisers. "They are going on to Cherbourg and Paris, and will take England into the programme after they have had their scamper over the Continent. Americans, until the present season, were in the habit of coming to London direct to 'fit out,' but we know beyond a doubt that many seasoned visitors from the United States, who were expected here by certain boats, have gone on to Cherbourg. That may mean that they have discovered a more agreeable shopping centre than London; or, possibly, they will make their purchases at the end instead of at the beginning of the trip. Certain it is that there is at this moment a good deal of speculation among the tradespeople as to whether they have completely lost a number of valued customers, or will be cheered, by their presence later on in the season."

The traffic manager's department of the White Star Line was not disposed to confirm the statement as to the development among the American tourists of a disposition to visit the Continent before looking in on John Bull.

"Ever since the ocean ticket was available for Cherbourg," said one of the chief officials, "there has been a certain proportion of American visitors who have gone forward to the Continent instead of breaking their journey in England; but we have no evidence that this practice has shown any material growth in connexion with the present season's bookings. Indeed, these offices have during the past week or so afforded the clearest proof that London, if anything, is more favoured this year than formerly. We have been crowded with applicants for first-class accommodation on the return journey; sometimes they have formed a long, wide queue which seemed to have no ending. Some of the ships are nearly full for the late August and September sailings, but owing to the large number of our services and the changes which the travellers are constantly making, we have still room for the later callers. If the Americans had gone forward to the Continent in unusually large numbers, the fact could not have escaped the notice of the shipping companies; and our experience goes to show that England and London are still making irresistible appeal as the first holiday ground to be explored.

THE ATTRACTIONS OF RURAL ENGLAND.

While there may be some doubt as to the disposition of the Americans to visit Paris or London at the beginning of their trip, the shipping companies are in agreement as to the growth in popularity among these visitors of the inland motor tours.

"I have been assured by several of our American clients during the past week," said a chief official of one of the leading trans-Atlantic companies, "that they had no idea that rural England was so beautiful. Sometimes the Americans land at Plymouth, and motor up to London; or they engage a car for a day's special tour and get a good glimpse of the country in the course of a hundred-mile journey. The cars which are used for these tours are of the highest grade, and enable our visitors to see the country under the most pleasant circumstances."

RATHER BETTER THAN LAST YEAR.

From the end of May until the beginning of July is the season for the east-bound American traffic, and, although the actual figures are not yet available, we were definitely assured yesterday that the volume of the holiday business transacted by the shipping companies had been well up to the record of previous years. By way of comparison, and as indicating the general average of the traffic, the following figures relating to last year's east-bound sailings of the "Olympic" and "Oceanic" may prove interest-

			First Class. Passengers.
1912.			
"Olympic" ...	June 15 ...		666
" ...	July 6 ...		658
"Oceanic" ...	July 20 ...		169
			—1,493
1913.			
"Olympic" ...	June 14 ...		685
" ...	July 5 ...		715
"Oceanic" ...	July 19 ...		130
			—1,530

"When the full story of the season comes to be told next year," said a White Star official, "these comparative figures may be expected to receive considerable justification as a guide to the volume of business we have been handling during the past few months in connexion with all our services."

PICCADILLY FLAT CASE.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES

INTERPELLATIONS BY MR. KEIR HARDIE.

The sensational Piccadilly Flat case was the subject of an interpellation in the Commons on August 6th, when Mr. Keir Hardie (Lab., Merthyr Tydvil) asked the Home Secretary whether his attention has been drawn to the proceedings at the London Sessions on July 10, when a woman giving the name of Queenie Gerald pleaded guilty to charges under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and was sentenced to three months in the second division; whether, when she was arrested, she had in her possession over £200 in gold and notes in a handbag; whether the three girls on whose account she was charged were aged 17, 17, and 18 years respectively; whether the letters and documents seized by the police when the flat was raided showed that Gerald had also been acting as a procuress for rich people staying in London; whether these letters were in court in the hands of the Public Prosecutor, but only one of the names contained in them was disclosed, whilst the names of the three girl victims had already been made public during the preliminary proceedings connected with the case; and whether in the interests of justice and the efficient administration of the Act he would now give the House the names of the men implicaed.

Mr. Ellis Grifth (Under-Secretary for Home Affairs).—The Home Secretary's attention has been called to the case. It is the fact that money to the amount was found in the woman's possession and the ages of the girls whom she employed were as stated in the question. It is true that the documents showed she was keeping an establishment for immoral purposes frequented by wealthy persons, but there was no evidence whatever that she was guilty of an offence within Section 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1885. The case was conducted by the solicitor to the Metropolitan Police, not by the Director of Public Prosecutions. The letters were in the possession of the prosecution. The name of one man whose letters showed he was acting as an agent for the woman was mentioned by counsel in court. Other names appeard in a diary kept by Gerald, but those names were not relevant to the case, and there was nothing to show that they were the names of persons who, in fact, frequented the premises. As the woman pleaded guilty to all the seven counts of the indictment the facts were not given in evidence in court, but in any case it would have been an injustice to persons who were probably innocent to have brought their names into the case, and for the same reason I cannot mention them now.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked whether the Home Secretary did not consider the publication of the names of the men who tempted women in this way by offering a large sum of money would not act as a deterrent, and whether he was aware that the names of certain very prominent men, including those of members of the Cabinet, were being mentioned in the rumours outside (laughter).

Mr. Ellis Griffith.—I was certainly not aware of what my hon. friend refers to. If these men were guilty of any offence, of course, they would be prosecuted. That may, in my hon. friend's opinion, justify the necessity for a change in the law, but as the law now stands none of these men whose names appeared in the diary can be proceeded against.

Mr. Keir Hardie.—Why were not the facts of the case, including the name of these men, submitted by the prosecuting counsel, so that the judge might have had the opporunity of considering the case seriously before pronouncing judgment? (hear, hear).

Mr. Ellis Griffith.—As my hon. friend knows, the prisoner guilty to the seven counts of the indictment, and in those circumstances no evidence was proffered or permissible. The only thing counsel did was to make an opening statement, as is always done, and the names of the men were not relevant to that particular issue.

Mr. John Ward (L., Stoke-on-Trent).—Was it not stated in court that there was a ledger kept, with the amounts opposite the names of each of those who had paid this woman sums of money; and is not that enough proof that they were connected with her sufficiently to justifiy a prosecution in each case?

Mr. Ellis Griffith.—I am advised that the facts and the evidence in this case, did not justify a prosecution in the sense that the prosecution would be successful. As the hon. member is no doubt aware, the mere fact of a man going to a house of this kind is not in itself a criminal offence.

Mr. Keir Hardie.—Were there not letters found from men inviting this woman to procure young girls for immoral purposes, and does not that of itself constitute an offence under the Act?

Mr. Ellis Griffith.—We are advised that nothing that was disclosed in the letters would make any of the men who wrote them amenable to a criminal prosecution.

Lord R. Cecell (U., Hitchin) asked whether the letters found were of such a nature as to lead to the belief that the woman was a procuress.

Mr. Ellis Griffith replied that there was nothing to support a charge of procuration under Secion 2 of the Act of 1885.

Mr. Keir Hardie gave notice that on the first opportunity he would call attention to this mater.

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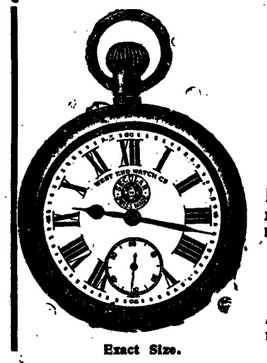

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AEROPLANE DISASTER.

LATE COL. CODY.

SON A SPECTATOR.

SECOND VICTIM A FAMOUS CRICKETER.

Mr. Samuel Franklin Cody—popularly known as "Colonel" Cody—the American-born showman who, persevering against tremendous odds and in the face of ridicule, became a leading British aviator and aeroplane constructor, was killed at Aldershot, on 7th August morning while flying his latest biplane. With him perished Mr. W. H. B. Evans, the well-known Oxford cricket and football "blue," who was a passenger in the ill-fated machine writes the "Daily News."

The tragedy occurred just after nine o'clock, and was witnessed by one of the aviator's sons and several of his mechanics. During the machine's second flight, while it was at a height of some 150 feet from the ground, it was seen to waver and crumple up. Mr. Cody fell clear, and was instantly killed. Mr. Evans fell with the aeroplane into a plantation. His death was also instantaneous.

Since last year, when he won the Government aeroplane prizes against all-comers on Salisbury Plain, Mr. Cody had been engaged in erecting and perfecting the huge biplane in which he met death. It was his intention to convert the machine into a waterplane by the addition of floats, and he had expressed his confidence of winning the coming race round Britain.

The cause of the disaster is not known, but a "Daily News" special correspondent who was intimately acquainted with the biplane suggests that it was probably due to a weakness in the bamboo framework.

TRAGEDY DESCRIBED.

The "Daily News" correspondent wired from Aldershot on August 7th as follows:—

Mr. Cody was killed on Ball Hill, an eminence just over a mile west of the Army Aircraft Factory, and half a mile north of his own hanger. His passenger, who was also killed, was Mr. W. H. B. Evans, aged 30, a member of the Sudan Civil Service, and a well-known English cricketer, who was home on leave. Mr. Evans had motored over from Reading to take a flight with the famous aviator.

Mr. Cody fell, or was thrown from the machine and killed; the passenger fell with the aeroplane, and was killed. As to the cause of the tragedy, there is a mass of conflicting evidence.

The machine was the great biplane on which Mr. Cody hoped to win the coming race round Britain. It was of his own design, and he had absolute faith in its rigidity, stability, and efficiency. In its first flight with a passenger this morning it behaved perfectly. On its second—and last—flight, which began just after nine o'clock, it rose and dipped as steadily as usual, and, until the moment of the fall, seemed under perfect control.

SON AMONG EYE-WITNESSES.

Amongst those who witnessed the fall of the aeroplane—and they were many—was the second son of the aviator, Mr. Leon Cody, who was married but a fortnight ago.

Mr. Cody told me that his father came to the shed this morning in his usual exuberant spirits, and after supervising the overhauling of his huge machine, set about an ordinary passenger flight, taking up a passenger for a few minutes, and landing easily and with his usual skill.

Mr. Leon Cody was to have been the passenger in the second, and fatal, flight, but his father received a letter from a friend, Mr. C. N. Keyser, late of the 20th Hussars, asking that he would find a seat on the biplane for Mr. Evans, who would motor over from Reading for the purpose.

Mr. Evans arrived in Mr. Keyser's car just in time to take his seat on the machine behind the pilot. The rest is best descibed in the son's own words:

"His first flight," he said, "was of the usual kind. As you know, my father seldom rose very high when he was flying around the plain or the aerodrome with passengers. On this occasion he did not appear to rise more than 500 feet.

"As he came round Ball Hill the machine seemed to quiver in the air, and, as it did so we saw something drop to the ground, and"——Mr. Cody, who was passinately fond of his father, could go no further.

A MECHANIC'S STORY.

The story of the disaster was continued by one of the mechanics who stood at the door of the "Colonel's hanger watching his employer's flight.

"We thought it was the engine that had fallen out," he said. "The aeroplane was only 150 feet up, and it seemed as though the engine had fallen from its bed or had crashed through the bottom. Then the biplane turned over and over, and smashed through a clump of trees.

"We all ran across Laffan's Plain as hard as we could. When we got to the trees we found Mr. Cody lying not very far from the machine. His head and face were not badly hurt, but his body and legs were crushed, It was not the engine we saw full," he added sorrowfully, "for that was still in its place. It must have been the guv'nor.

"Mr. Evans was still in the passenger seat, but crushed almost out of recognition, and the aeroplane was just a mass of wreckage—propellers broken, engine crushed, and everything smashed."

Some lads from Dr. Barnardo's camp who were quite near when the aeroplane fell told me that the machine was 200ft. up in the air and was going towards the hangar, when "a big man jumped out."

"A HUNDRED PIECES."

Two children, Bessie Graystone, aged 14, and Jack Graystone, aged 8, daughter and son of the steward of the Bramshot Golf Club, also saw the accident.

The little girl told an interviewer that she had watched the aviator encircle the club premises once. She observed his return and the commencement of his second journey.

Immediately on his departure the machine suddenly seemed to expand and break into a hundred pieces. She then saw a man thrown from the machine and fall to the ground. Just previous to the disaster the aeroplane was a little above the level of the trees on the course.

The boy Graystone stated that just before the accident the machine seemed to wobble and go all to pieces.

A soldier who saw the accident from a hill over a mile away said that the two wings of the biplane seemed to close up above the chassis "like the leaves of a book," and as they did so the tail appeared to be wagging loosely behind. Even this does not account for the fact that Mr. Cody fell from the machine.

A THEORY OF THE CAUSE.

I have known the dead aviator intimately for eight years, and I know he would do nothing so mad as to jump. He has been described as a "dare-devil," but every airman must have something of the "dare-devil" about him, and Mr. Cody was the last man in the world to take unnecessary or unknown risks. When we have been swimming together I have known him refuse to go further until, he was assured of the depth of the water, and that same caution marked his aviation. But he had a supreme confidence in himself, and that was frequently taken for carelessness by the those who knew least of him.

My own theory of the disaster is that the back bamboo stays which carried the rudder broke away from their connection with he main plane, pushed forward, and thrust him from his seat.

Much the same thing happened—except that it was the bamboo struts of he front elevators that broke away—to the first machine he built. I was on the ground and saw the whole front projection tear away and the biplane crash face forward to the ground. But Mr. Cody crawled out from the wreckage entirely unscathed.

BAMBOO SPARS.

We were talking over that accident only a few weeks ago, and I said, pointing to the new biplane, "Yet you still keep your faith in bamboo." "Yes," he replied, "it is the best thing in the world for spars, in spite of the sneers of the so-called experts." He was then putting the finishing touches to the machine which was smashed to-day.

The machine with which, when floats were affixed, he hoped to win the round-the-coast prize for waterplanes measured some sixty odd feet from wing-tip to wing-tip, but weighted two or three hundred-weightless, so far as the framework was concerned, than the famous old "Cathedral." It was driven by a 100 h. p. Green engine.

Mr. Cody had religious beliefs that were peculiarly his own, just as he had many superstitions. As regards the latter, he would never wear or allow his family to wear green, and he would never carry a passenger with a speck of green in his clothes.

For years he would not fly voluntarily on Sundays, but last Sunday he made a flight—the first he had ever made on his own inititive on that day.

ARMY COUNCIL'S TRIBUTE.

The following telegram has been addressed by the Secretary of State for War to Mrs. Cody:—

The Army Council and I are grieved to learn of the tragic death of your husband. May I, on their behalf and my own, convey to you and to his family the assurance of our deepest sympathy?

The scieme of aeronautics in this country owes much to his mechanical genius and courageous perseverance, and the War Office has special reason to mourn the loss of his valuable services both in regard to his export knowledge of man-lifting kites which he placed at heir disposal, and by reason of his contributions to military aeronautics.

THE KING'S GIFT TO A MUSEUM.

The King has lent a model of the pavilion used by himself and Queen Mary during a part of the Coronation ceremony at Delhi to the Victoria and Albert Museum. The model was presented to the King by the Viceroy of India, and is of massive silver-gilt with an exact reproduction of their Majesties' thrones used during the reading of the Poclamation.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S WEDDING.

An official circular from the Governor-General's office states that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will prolong their stay in England until October 17 in oder that they may attend the wedding of Prince Arthur and the Duchess of Fife, which has been fixed for October 15.—Reuter.

MEDICAL CONGRESS.

DELEGATES IN LONDON.

LORD MORLEY'S WELCOME.

Over 500 physicians and surgeons, representing thirty different civilised communities who were attending the International Congress of Medicine were entertained at a banquet by his Majesty's Government at the Hotel Cecil, London on Tuesday night August 5. The guest were received by Earl Beauchamp, First Commissioner of Works, and the chair was occupied by Viscount Morley, Lord President of the Council, who had on his left hand Sir Thomas Barlow, president of the Congress, and on his right M. Landouzy, the principal delegate from France. The Government was also represented by Mr. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board.

After the toast of "The King" had been honoured, the chairman proposed "The Eighteenth International Congress of Medicine."

RECORDS OF RICH WORK.

Lord Morley said: Gentlemen, I have the great honour of offering you in the name of his Majesty's Government, our cordial, sincere, and respectful welcome. The occasion is no common, one, and I beg you to believe that our welcome is a great deal more than formal.

It is a whole generation since your congress assembled in the British capital. Many renowned men, devoted to your pursuits and aims, have passed away, leaving fame and the records of rich work behind them. A generation of earnest and continuous toil, ingenuity, search, thought, invention has provided endless discoveries in medicine, endless improvements in surgery.

Medicine in the sense of your congress covers double ground. As Huxley said—and I cannot name him without regretful memory, that valiant lover and finder of truth, who was the good friend of so many o us here to-night—as he said at the congress of 1881, we are so used to think of medicine as something necessarily connected with curative treatment, that we forget there is such a thing as a pure science of medicine, a pathology which has no necessary subservience to practical ends. Your programme covers both, both knowledge and the applicaion of it to the alleviation of pain, the maintenance of health, and the protraction of life.

The services of medicine to surgery and of surgery to medicine have been reciprocal, and it is not for a layman like me to say in which of the two the advance has been most wonderful.

The same space of time has witnessed many a marvel in mechanics, engineering, electricity, applied chemistry, and the rest; but new truths and new expedients in medicine, the advance in pathological theory and surgical practice may, perhaps, be counted the most striking marvel of them all.

A PROMISING OUTLOOK.

Now, gentlemen, a medical congress at Brighton the other day decided that nothing is more injurious than sea-bathing after a full meal. Surely making speeches after a full meal is just as bad—(laughter)—and for my own part, after enormous experience, I suspect the strain of listening under the same circumstances is even more anti-hygienic than speaking. (Laughter.) I have no right to do more to-night than to convey to you our deep gratification at the presence of your congress on the banks of the serene Thames, next after your session on that mightier steam, though of more embarrassing political associations, the Danube.

Your numbers have never before been equalled. The prolonged labours of organising the staff, of setting the subjects for discussion, of procuring competent men to handle them, of conducting an immense circuit of correspondence, have never been better rewarded. The response has come from some thirty communities beyond our own shores all over the world. No gathering could be more genuinely international. The brightest stars in the firmament of medical light are here. Your list of topics is rich, apt, and comprehensive. Nothing could be more entirely promising of fruitful results.

We here much of the Concert of Europe and benignant dreams of universal peace. The growth of mutual goodwill among nations is a slow process enough, but these congresses, so numerous just now, apart from their stream of contribution to positive knowledge, apart from their indirect effects upon the common mind in setting examples of intellectual energy and concentration, in teaching that respect for standards of competence which some suspect democracy of being inclined to overlook—apart from all that, these congresses cannot be anything but real and powerful agents in a world where so much makes for disunion. (Cheers.)

I have heard complaints of excessive specialism, and by the way, the very same complaints were heard at the history congress a month or two ago It is not for me to say a word o the vicious ways of pathological specialism of such ways I can only say what I should on subjects with which I am better acquainted. There are narrow specialists and broad. We may hope that your specialists will all prove of the broad sort, that is men who, while doing peculiar and indispensable work in particular organs and regions, maladies and lessons, yet keep well in touch with organisation and function as a whole.

NEW RESPECT FOR SCIENCE.

The congress is concerned with knowledge, and not with questions of medical organisation, etiquette, or position. But let me name a general point or two. The immense vogue of Darwin and Virchow and Pasteur has irresistibly brought new respect for science to anybody capable of any intellectual interest at all.

Well, all this has not been without effect of an indirect sort upon the most scientific of what used to be called our three learned professions. Respect for professional truth and knowledge in standards every day higher and more exacting has grown in the practitioner himself for one thing. For another thing, respect for the practitioner has grown in the public and the patient, and the old-fashioned apothecary of the novels has given place to a scientific man who holds his head as high in the social hierarchy of the world as the lawyer or the divine.

The extension of medical influence in the political and the social field in our country is one of the most striking signs of the times. Its power in the framing and administration of laws grows greater, every day. You see it on every hand. It is the physician's influence, for instance, that has insisted on the notification of diseases, on the enactment of a whole code of Housing Acts, Shop Acts, Health Acts.

A historian assures us that for a thousand years Europe was unwashed. That is no longer a universal truth. The physician's influence is invoked against excess in the speeding up of education, and our attention is drawn to the dolorous number of suicides among youth in a powerful Continental country where passion for knowledge is a national glory—suicides due to a double overstrain, pressure of the teacher, pressure of the zealous parent. Our Mental Deficiency Bill is the last example of this medical influence of which I am talking.

EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS.

Your quadrennial migrations gentlemen, expose you to grave variations of ethical climate. Here, for example, you will find running a strong volume of energetic feeling and opinion against anything like unrestricted experiments on living animals. Our time is doubtless more and more touched with the temper of Lord Bacon's saying, "The nobler a soul is the more objects of compassion it hath." And it is of the essence of true civilization that it should be so. Whatever line he may take on the particular matter in dispute, at any rate, we all of us have abundant evidence every day of our lives that in nobody in the world is this blessed temper more alive, more constant, more self-sacrificing than in the good physician.

Another painful subject catches the eye on your fifty pages of agenda. I mean the horrible dangerous of a certain disease transmitted in the dark through generation after generation of a comunity, and the further question of Government control and responsibility in connection with it. Here again ethical considerations hold and rightly hold, a leading place in our public opinion. What we may call the surgeon's reason of state, important as it must be, cannot stand as the single decisive factor. That is certain. At the same time, there would be sheer moral cowardice in shrinking from a large and serious inquiry into the extent, the causes, the palliatives of this hideous scourge, just as we investigate the ravages of tubercle or cancer. In thinking of all the great thing that science could do for Government, if it only had the chance, do not forget what the Russian Empress said to the French philosopher. "You only work on paper," she said; "I work on the human skin, which is irritable and ticklish to a very different degree." You, gentleman, are to have discussions on affections of the skin. Political dermatology is a very different thing, though Vichow was almost as actively interested in politics as in science. But I beg you to be certain those who are called to its study and application look with admiration and gratitude, with perhaps a spice of envy, and assuredly with their warm good wishes, on you who devote your genius, talents, and the quiet study of your lives to the subjects that will engage your animated attention for the week to come. (Cheers.)

SCIENCE OF LIVING.

SIR THOMAS BARLOW'S IDEALS.

Lord Morley coupled with the toast the names of Sir Thomas Barlow, president of the Congress, M. Landouzy (France), and his Excellency Generalstabsarzt Professor Dr. Schjerning (Germany).

Sir Thomas Barlow said he believed the Government had, by their gracious act, given their imprimatur to the view that there was no branch of knowledge which had a more vital and pervading influence on the welfare of the body politic than the science-art which they desired by their congress to advance.

He said advisedly the science-art, for they were concerned with medicine not only as a branch of learning which claimed liberal tithes from the auxiliary sciences, but as an art which strove to ameliorate and even to cure many of the physical ills of mankind. He believed that this Government recognition proved that outside all party politics there was an increasing willingness to utilise medical co-operation in all matters of education, of public health, and of social improvement.

AFFAIRS OF WORLD POLITICS.

We ought to realise that the growth of medicine meant the understanding of a great part of the mechanism of our lives, of the true operation of the physical hindrances to our growth and harmonious development, and of how to overcome those hindrances in the interest of the individual and of the community. In this sense medicine was one great portion of the growth of the practical science of living, and its advance, as concerned every single human being on this planet.

The Government recognition was also a great encouragement to them in their claim that medicine overstepped all racial boundaries, that it was in the highest and best sense an affair of world politics, and that it contributed to peace and goodwill towards all men.

In conclusion Sir Thomas Barlow expressed their great appreciation of the circumstance that Lord Morley had been invited to preside, as they had always been glad to recall the links which bound Lord Morley to their profession. They did not forget the debt they owned him for instruction in the aims, the partial successes, and the failures of many of the leaders of Liberal thought before and at the time of the French Revolution.

No English statesman or man of letters could more appropriately wish their congress God-speed. They believed they were right in rejoicing over their persent vantage ground of solid and sane achievement, and they looked forward to an opening day of further enlightenment with courage and hope. (Cheers).

MARCH OF PROGRESS.

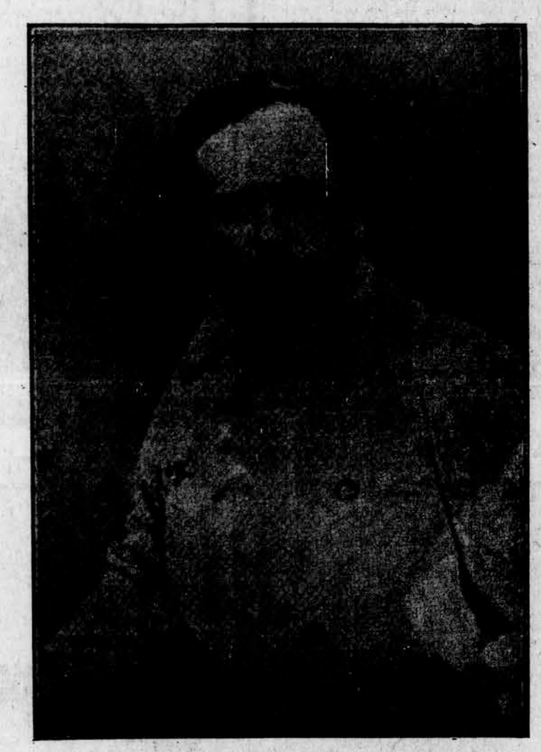
M. Landouzy, speaking in French, remarked on the many ideas which the geniuses of England and France had had in common in their parallel march of progress.

In England, Bacon, Harvey, Shakespeare, Locke, Milton, Newton, Herschel, Sydenham, Jeaner, Faraday, Stephenson, Bright, Darwin, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Lawrence, Litser, Ramsay; in France, Clouet, Jean Goujon, Montaigne, Descartes, Pascal, Corneille, Moliere, Racine, Bossuet, Condillac, Watteau, Naltier, Lavoisier, Victor Hugo, Lamartine, Claude Bernard, Pasteur, Curie.

England's thinkers, artists, sages, men of action as well as men of ideas, showed the depth of the English temperament. To-day twenty-eight nations were ground round England working for the most human of sciences, medicine.

Dr. Von Schjerning, speaking in German, said in the past it had taken a long time for medical reforms to pass from the country of their origin to other lands; but nowadays it was very different; the best proof of which was afforded by the way in which physicians of all countries had come to the aid of the wounded in the recent war. He called on his fellow-countrymen to drink to the British Government and the Congress.

MR. S. F. CODY.



The well-known aviator, who was killed in an aeroplane accident at Aldershot.

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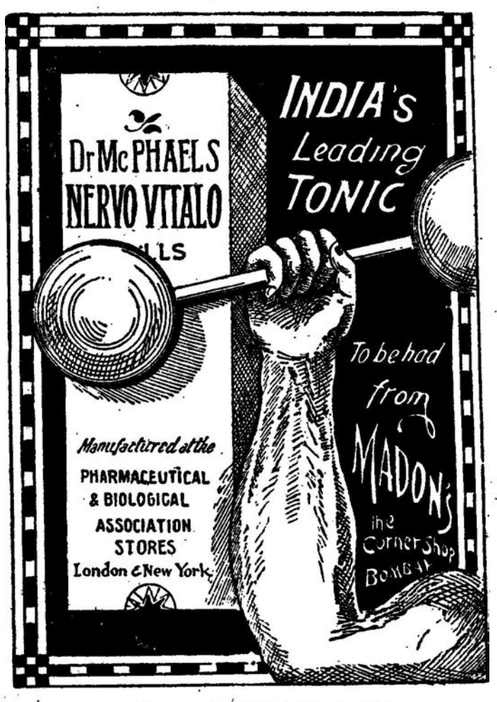

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SOCIAL TOPICS AT HOME

Gossip of the Week.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The annual exodus is an accomplished fact. But London is very attractive just now, despite the absence of Society, with the large "S," as well as the departure of so many less exalted citizens for their holidays. The weather has been bright with plenty of sunshine, while the trees have just sufficient of the autumn tint in their leaves to give a suggestion of dull gold dust. So much more foliage has been planted and encouraged in the main thoroughfares during the past ten years or so that it is no longer necessary to go to the parks to enjoy the mellowing charm of autumn. Advantage is being taken of the quiet period to repair the streets, and hurry forward with the many new buildings and improvements that are in course of completion. With most Londoners I feel disappointed that no signs of that promised renovation of the hideous exterior of Buckingham Palace that faces the Mall, are apparent. Some months ago it was definitely stated that this much needed improvement was decided upon, but lately little has been heard of the matter.

RACING AT COWES.

In the meanwhile the Court is at Cowes, and no doubt your sporting correspondent will have much to say of the good luck that has attached his Majesty in the racing. It is indeed a smart gathering that is to be seen for the annual racing on the Solent, not the least popular personage present being Prince Henry of Prussia, who in some ways is almost more English than his brother the Kaiser. When the King arrived he was, as usual received by Lord Ormonde, the Commodore, the Vice-Commodore, and Mr. Thomas Sabine Pasley, the Secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The last named is quite a personality at Cowes where he lives in a charming villa. He was for some years in the Navy, whence he retired with the rank of Staff-Paymaster. He is a shrewd, genial Scotchman of imposing presence, who belongs to a family orginally named Sabine, to which Pasley was added about three generations ago. As a nephew of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley, Bart., he had an uncle who had been Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, the blue ribbon of the naval service, Mr. Pasley shewed his tenacity and shrewdness on a famous occasion, when he came into legal controversey with Mr. Davision Dalyiell, the present member of Parliament for Brixton. There was a dispute over a commission on the purchase of a yacht, and there were those who thought that in view of his position as Secretary of the Yacht Squadron, Mr. Pasley would not pursue his claim. They little knew the metal of which he was made. Not only did publicity result in a decision to raise the Secretary's then inadequate salary of £300 per annum, but there was no effort to interfere with his private business transactions.

AVIATION DISASTERS.

An incident in the sporting world that has caused widespread sorrow is the tragic death of Col. S. F. Cody the aeronaut, while flying over Laffan's Plain, the scene of so many of his triumphs. It is saying much for his personal qualities, if also something for the generosity and sense of fairplay which we can still claim as a characteristic of Englishmen, that despite the somewhat abrupt manner in which Colonel Cody entered the English field of sport and his subsequent success, none were jealous, while his admirers and well-wishers were legion. Equally sad was the death of the Colonel's passenger, Mr. W. H. B. Evans. He was typical of the young man who is the glory of our English public schools. Good looking, honourable and warm hearted, he promised to become an excellent and loyal public servant in the administration of Egypt He was a splendid athlete, and even when at school at Malvern was the idol of the small boys as well for his hatred of bullying as for his excellence in all games. He won the public school racquets in 1900, with no less doughty a partner than Mr, B. S. Foster, At Oxford he was a cricketing "blue", and in 1904 saved his university from defeat against Cambridge. In Egypt he took up polo with characteristic thoroughness and, needless to say, excelled, while it would only have been a matter of time before his enthusiasm for flying would have met with its reward. One is reminded of the late Mr. Alfred Lyttleton in describing Mr. Evans. After all, character is the greatest asset a man can have, and there is something in the best of our public school life which is at least equal to book-learning.

ACTRESS ENGAGED TO AN ENGLISH DUKE.

Miss Edna Goodrich the American actress—and a very beautiful actress she is—has just told the New York public that she is engaged to an English duke. Mystery encircles the identity of this fortunate nobleman and I must confess, that despite the limited number of strawberry leaved coronets in the matrimonial market, I have been unable to obtain definite identification. Miss Goodrich was formerly Mrs. Nat Goodwin, wife of the well known American actor. This is not the only great beauty to whom that gentleman has been married, for Miss Elliot, the beautiful sister of Lady Forbes Robertson, was also at one time Mrs. Nat Goodwin.

It may be taken as a proof of Mr. Joel's disapproval of his daughter's runaway match that he has rechristened his beautiful yacht, which hitherto had been known as the "Doris," after that lady. Mr. Joel is immensely rich and no doubt had anticipated a more distinguished bridegroom for his child, though it may be pointed out that the husband of her choice is quite well-to-do from the ordinary man's point of view, however meagre his means may appear beside the enormous resources of Barnato Bros.

SASSOON—ROCKSAVAGE WEDDING.

Miss Sybil Sassoon and Lord Rocksavage have been married. As a daughter of the late Sir Edward Sassoon, the former is of particular interest to Bombay. The husband of her choice, Lord Rocksavage, is heir to the Marquis of Cholmondely head of an old and distinguished family. At one time the Cholmondeleys were reckoned rich, even among the class to which they belong, but the extravagance of the wife of a predecessor of the present holder of the title did much to curtail, if not cripple, the family fortunes. However, as Lady Rocksavage, has already an allowance of £25,000 a year and is heiresss to at least £50,000, the family may look for financial ease during the next two or three generations at least. Lady Rocksavage is an extremely interesting, handsome girl, and like many of her family suggests temperament rather than hard commercial ability, despite the enormous fortune that the Sassoons have built up. Her father, Sir Edward, was a great friend of the late King, and a social favourite generally. He belonged to the Leadenhall St. Sassoons, as distinct from the firm whose London offices are situate in St. Helen's Place. It is more than one generation back that there was a friendly split in the firm, and while Sir Jacob Sassoonof Bombay, Mr. Edward of Grosvenor Place, London, and Mr. David Sassoon of London, represent one branch, the family of Lady Rocksavage represents the other. As generation succeeds generation the cousinship becomes more distant. Between the firms there is a rivalry, but of quite a friendly nature. This is especially noticeable in the matter of charities; a thousand pounds in a good cause from Leadenhall Street may be relied on to draw an equal sum from St. Helen's Place.

MEDICAL CONGRESS.

London in general and Kensington in particular, are invaded by the medical profession just now. No fewer than six thousand doctors hailing from all parts of the Empire have foregathered for the Congress at the Albert Hall. A magnificent trade is being done by the local hotels, one of the most largely patronised being the Royal Palace in High Street, Kensington. Lunching there about a week before the opening of the Congress I noticed one or two native families from India, and on making enquiries of the Manager was told that they were those of medical gentlemen who had arrived for the Congress, and that his hotel was a favourite rendezvous of visitors from your country, both native and English. The Congress was opened at the Albert Hall on Monday by Prince Arthur of Connaught, whose speech was felicitous and thoughtful. Thoughtful responsibility is the leading characteristic of this energetic and public spirited Prince, who, despite his simple unassuming manners, is rapidly advancing in popularity and winning golden opinions. He is a singular interesting and handsome man, and despite the unfortunate limp due to a recent accident, bears himself well in public. Prince Arthur reminded his hearers that in 1881 King Edward opened the Congress, when Sir James Paget was president, and the ever famous M. Pasteur was among the distinguished visitors. Less pretentious, perhaps, but of little less material importance, is a dental congress being held in another part of London. This has elicited the interesting fact that the ancient Egyptians were vastly superior to us in the matter of teeth preservation, and the excellent condition of the teeth of mummies more than a thousand years old, has been pointed to in proof. England, for so many years lagging behind America and the East in this matter, is now beginning to awake to the enormous importance of the subject. For a long time, the services have been adequately attended to in this matter, and perhaps it may not be long before a visiting dentist will be a regular institution at the free schools.

MANIA FOR DRUGS.

The adjournment of an inquest on an old lady at Wandsworth to decide whether the cause of death was trional or veronal, brings to mind the appalling extent to which the taking of drugs is practised in London. With that fatuous self ignorance that characterises the English *bourgeois* classes, there is a general impression that the vice is a characteristic of what is vaguely known as the "Smart Set," a class that, as a definite institution, seems to have originated in the brain of the Reverend Father Vaughan in order that the eminent orator might hang thereon a series of highly effective sermons. The fact of the matter is that the "fast" element of London is to be found spread over all classes and not confined to any "set." Drug mania, anyhow, is to be found in all classes and grades. I am acquainted with a well known peeress near Park Lane, who for years has been the victim of trional. The only daughter of one of the most respected of literateurs, herself largely interested in one of the most inellectual of our monthlies, and the possessor of a magnificent singing voice, indulged in her maina for drugs at a well known ladies' club. There she lived for weeks and with extraordinary power of hoodwinking those about her which these maniacs possess, effectually concealed her vice. It was not until this, and otherwise honourable woman, stole furs from her neighbour's room in order to supply herself with funds to puchase the dose, that the truth came out, and she had to leave. Plenty of equally striking examples, I could give among both sexes. Anyone who has taken observations of this growing vice readily recognises the many symptons and how prevalent they are. The transparent waxen skin, and the effect of the eyes, are the more easily detected characteristics of the morphia fiend. In many cases of death, where the position of the victim has been important, the scandal has been hushed up.

RUSSIAN WHO "WISHED TO DIE AN HONEST MAN."

A Russian chemist, named Ivan Paperno, made a pathetic speech from the dock at North London Police Court on July 30, when charged with attempting suicide by jumping into the River Lea.

James Walker, a Dalston compositor, who was commended by the Magistrate for his conduct, told how he plunged into the river and brought Paperno ashore, and a lady who said she had known him for 20 years told the Court that lately he had got his living as a lecturer. About five years ago, he said, he was in business in the City-road, but he put his money into a company which failed, and his living since then had been precarious. That morning she had received a letter from the prisoner saying "Good-bye."

Paperno broke down in the dock. He said he could see no hope for the future; everything seemed black. He could speak six languages, and had been in England 25 years, and had been engaged writing a book, but had been unable to finish it. Other men with fewer accomplishments, he added, got work, but he could not. "I am too old," he said, "but I wanted to die an honest man."

Mr. d'Eyncourt ordered a remand in order that the doctor might see the accused.

NEW LIP-READING METHOD.

A simple and rapid system of lip-reading, the Mueller-Walle, the rudiments of which, it is claimed, can be mastered in six weeks, was successfully demonstrated on July 30 at 31, Yorkplace, Baker-street. The system, which has been tried in the United States and Germany, differs from other lip-reading methods in that it is based upon the transition movements or intermovements that are made in the course of the pronunciation of words and phrases. The student is taught to read phrases rather than individual sounds, and so practical is the tuition in character that he secures the actual illusion of hearing.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

HORS D'OEUVRES. CANAPES A LA BOLOGNA.
POTAGE BISQUE. (PRAWN SOUP).
SAVOURY PEAS WITH HAM.
VOLAILE A LA CREOLE.
EGGS A LA ROMAINE.
RASPBERRY PUDDING.

Prawns, As. 5; Peas, As. 4; Fowl, As. 12; Eggs, As. 6; Vegetables, As. 4; Potatoes, As. 2; Odds and Ends, As. 4; Total, Rs. 2-5.

HORS D'OEUVRES. CANAPES A LA BOLOGNA.

Well butter some plain round biscuits, dust them well with salt and black and red pepper and place them in the oven till crisp. When these are cold, put a dash of anchovy paste on each, then a round of Bologna sausage, on that a circle on the outside rim of chopped hardboiled egg, inside that a circle of chopped olives, and in the centre a fillet of anchovy in a round with a caper in the middle.

POTAGE BISQUE. (PRAWN SOUP).

Simmer the prawns in white wine and water with salt, pepper, a little onion and herbs when sufficiently cooked. Shell them and allow the shells to simmer for an hour in the stock, which should be then strained. Pound the prawns and rub through a sieve, add the reduced and strained stock, flavouring to taste; thicken with a little rice flour mixed smoothly with a little milk, and at the last add the yolk of an egg, a tablespoonful of undiluted tinned milk and a lump of butter, stirring well all the time; it must not boil after this.

SAVOURY PEAS WITH HAM.

Shell a couple of seers of tender peas and cook them in a jar with the cods well washed, a lettuce, some butter, with pepper, salt and sugar. Cover the jar and let them cook in a moderate oven till tender. Coarsely mince two slices of ham and fry them in a little fat, with pepper, two green onions minced, and later on the peas; put all into a casserole with some good white sauce which has been enriched with cream or undiluted tinned milk; add flavouring to taste and send to table in the dish, with a garnish of fried sippets.

VOLAILE A LA CREOLE.

Carefully remove the flesh from a fowl in neat pieces and set the bones on to make stock for an hour and later cook in it some rice. Toast the pieces of fowl over the fire in a good lot of butter, then cover the pan with butter-paper and set the pan in a moderate oven and let the meat braise for 20 minutes. Strain the rice and add to it any butter left over from cooking the chicken and let that finish cooking in the oven till almost dry. Mix a tin of white mushrooms, chopped, with the rice, with flavouring to taste; press it into a border mould, turn it out on to the dish, put inside it a prepared macedoine of vegetables and on the top place the prepared fowl, masking them with any good brown sauce; set in the oven to thoroughly heat and serve.

EGGS A LA ROMAINE.

Separate the yolks of six raw eggs from the whites and place a yolk in a well-buttered small China mould with a little cream or good white sauce, a dash of cayenne, salt, onion juice and some grated cheese. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, season well and cover each yolk with a proportionate amount; cook in a moderate oven from 10 to 15 minutes, dust with salt and grated cheese and serve.

RASPBERRY PUDDING.

Beat 4 ounces of butter and the same of castor sugar to a cream, add three eggs well-beaten, with a pinch of salt and a little lime juice. Butter a mould well thickly coat it with bread crumbs, then a layer of the mixture, then one of raspberry jam and repeat till the mould is full enough. Bake for an hour in a moderate oven.

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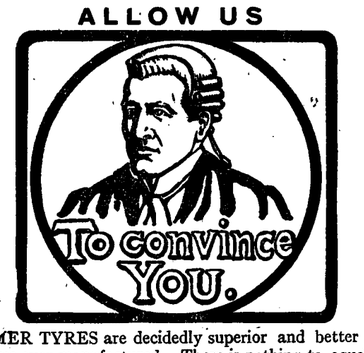

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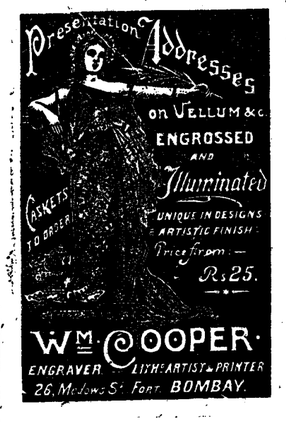

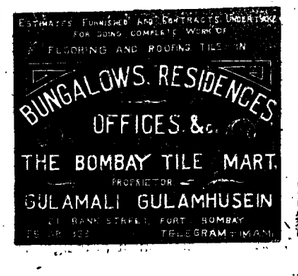

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